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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

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NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

23301—23625

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1935]

23301. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. Marshall Kirby Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 27447. I. S. no. 028461.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of frozen eggs, sample cans of which were found to be putrid, sour, or musty. The cans failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity of the contents.

On November 23, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Marshall Kirby Co., a corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 19, 1930, from the State of Indiana into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of frozen eggs which were adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 14, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23302. Misbranding of canned black raspberries. U. S. v. Hunt Bros. Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400. (F. & D. no. 32118. Sample no. 29837-A.)

Sample cans of black raspberries taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than the declared weight.

On June 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hunt Bros. Packing Co., a corporation trading at Salem, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 24, 1933, from the State of Oregon into the State of California, of a quantity of canned black raspberries which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Famous Puyallup Brand Solid Pack Black Raspberries Net Weight 6 Lbs. 8 Ozs. Packed by Pacific North West Canning Co., Puyallup, Wash."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Net Weight 6 Lbs. 8 Ozs.," borne on the label, was false and misleading, and in that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans contained less than 6 pounds 8 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statement made was incorrect.

On October 23, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$400.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23303. Adulteration of evaporated apple chops. U. S. v. Charles J. Allen and Frank C. Hutteman (Battletown Fruit Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32169. Sample nos. 26993-A, 32750-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of apple chops, samples of which were found to be filthy because of insect infestation and rodent contamination.

On July 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles J. Allen and Frank C. Hutteman, members of a partnership trading as the Battletown Fruit Co., Staunton, Va., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 17, 1932, from the State of Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, and on or about January 13, 1933, from the State of Virginia into the State of Ohio of quantities of a product, invoiced as apple chops, which were adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 22, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23304. Misbranding of Kraft Velveeta. U. S. v. 1,200 Dozen Packages and 250 Cartons of Kraft Velveeta. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 32685. Sample nos. 67707-B, 67710-A, 67711-A.)

These cases involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it was essentially cheese and could be used in place of cheese in cheese recipes. It consisted, however, of a mixture of cheese and other substances and contained considerably less butterfat than was declared on the label.

On May 7 and 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,200 dozen packages and 250 cartons of Kraft Velveeta at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about April 18, 23, and 26, 1934, by the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, from Green Bay, Wis., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Kraft Velveeta * * * Velveeta is a cheese food. * * * It contains * * * 43% of butter fat. Kraft-Phenix Corp. General Offices, Chicago, Ill. Write * * * for the new recipe book, 'Cheese and Ways to Serve It.'"

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "It contains * * * 43% of butter fat", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained materially less butterfat than declared; and for the further reason that the statements, "Velveeta is a cheese food * * * Write * * * for the new recipe book, 'Cheese and Ways to Serve It'", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they implied that the article was essentially cheese, whereas it was not.

The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation appeared as claimant and filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel, except the allegation that the statement "Velveeta is a cheese food" constituted misbranding; and consented to the entry of a decree. On August 25, 1934, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled by changing the statement of butterfat content to read "It contains * * * 25% butter fat", and by deleting the statement, "Write * * * for the new recipe book, 'Cheese and ways to serve it'", and all references to the recipe book appearing on the labeling. On January 12, 1935, the decree was amended to permit return of the product to the factory for the purposes of dehydrating, reworking, or other lawful disposition, after the removal of the labels.

M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23305. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 1,176 Cans and 1,896 Cans of Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32853, 33069. Sample nos. 56594-A, 56663-A.)

These cases involved canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On June 14 and July 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3,072 cans of

shrimp at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 28, 1934, by the Gulf Coast Canneries, from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Mallory's Brand Fancy Wet Shrimp, * * * Packed for Pratt-Mallory Co., Sioux City, Iowa." The cans containing the remainder were unlabeled.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23306. Misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 1,100 Cases of Canned Peas. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33058. Sample no. 65487-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned peas that contained an excessive amount of ruptured and hard peas, and that were not labeled to indicate that they were substandard.

On July 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,100 cases of canned peas at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 8, 1934, by the G. L. Webster Canning Co., Inc., from Cheriton, Va., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Webster's Select Quality Early June Peas * * * Packed by G. L. Webster Company, Incorporated, Cheriton, Virginia."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard.

On August 22, 1934, the G. L. Webster Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23307. Misbranding of vermouth. U. S. v. 74 Cases of Patri Vins Vermouth, et al. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33287. Sample nos. 6549-B, 6550-B.)

This case involved a shipment of vermouth labeled "French" or "Italian" type", to convey the impression that it was of foreign origin, but which consisted of a domestic product manufactured from wine made from California grapes. The labeling of the "French" type contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 99 cases of vermouth at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various lots, on or about May 12, May 21, and June 22, 1934, by the Imperial Distilling Corporation, from Hoboken, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Patri Vins Vermouth * * * French Type Dry"; "Santa Vino Vermouth * * * Sweet Italian Type."

The article was alleged to be misbranded under the provision of the law relating to food in that the statement on the labels, "Patri Vins Vermouth—Vermouth Francais Qualite Superieure", and the prominent word "French" in the statement, "French Type Dry", with respect to the "French" type, and the statement, "Santo Vino Vermouth—Vermouth Italiano Qualita Superiore Torino Type", and the prominent word "Italian" in the statement, "Sweet Italian Type", with respect to the "Italian" type, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the product was of foreign origin; whereas it was not. The libel also alleged that the "French" type was further misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the label, was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and was false and fraudulent: (English, French, Spanish, and Italian) "Its Tonic, stimulating and astringent

qualities are an excellent remedy against fever and dysentery, and it is therefore of great medicinal value in tropical climates."

On November 16, 1934, the M. S. Griffier Import Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

2330S. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33314. Sample no. 6260-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On or about July 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cases of butter at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 9, 1934, by the Carthage Creamery Co., from Carthage, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Country Roll Creamery Butter Pasteurized Distributors Wilson & Company, * * * Chicago."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled "Butter", which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23309. Misbranding of canned ravioli. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Canned Ravioli. Default decree of condemnation and sale. (F. & D. no. 33396. Sample nos. 130-B, 131-B, 132-B.)

Sample cans of ravioli taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than the weight declared on the label.

On September 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cases of canned ravioli at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 5, 1929, by the Santa Maria Packing Corporation from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mama's * * * Italian-Style Ravioli * * * Net Weight 1 Lb. 4 Oz. Mama's Ravioli Company Los Angeles, California."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labels, "Net Weight 1 Lb. 4 Oz.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be sold.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23310. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of shelled peanuts. U. S. v. 240 Bags and 240 Bags of Shelled Peanuts. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation, and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 33452, 33460. Sample nos. 20103-B, 20104-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of peanuts which were wormy and moldy.

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 480 bags of shelled peanuts at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 1, 1934, by the Columbian Peanut Co., from Savannah, Ga., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Shelled Runner Peanuts."

The libels charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 9, 1934, the Columbian Peanut Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation, and it was further ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be sorted under the supervision of this Department to separate the good from the bad, and that the bad be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23311. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 69 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33455. Sample no. 2452-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apple butter, samples of which were found to be moldy and to contain worms and insects.

On September 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 cases of apple butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 27, 1934, by Preserves & Honey, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Shady Dell Brand Apple Butter."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23312. Misbranding of canned tomato sauce. U. S. v. 47 Cartons of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33457. Sample no. 6759-B.)

Sample cans of tomato sauce taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 8 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cartons of tomato sauce at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 27, 1934, by the Orange County Cannery, from Fullerton, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Golden King Extra Fine Spanish Style Tomato Sauce, Contents 8 Oz. * * * I Dickman & Sons., Brooklyn, N. Y., Distributors."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the cans were labeled, "Contents 8 Oz.," and contained less than 8 ounces.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23313. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 185 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33497. Sample no. 11345-B.)

This case involved a shipment of frozen eggs which were in part decomposed. The cans failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On September 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 cans of frozen eggs at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 11, 1934, by the Western Produce Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 5, 1934, Wilson & Co., Inc., of Louisiana, having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the good be separated from the bad and the good portion properly labeled, and that it should not be disposed of until inspected and approved by this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23314. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 20 Cans, et al., of Salad Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33537. Sample nos. 6756-B, 6757-B, 6758-B.)

This case involved a product consisting of domestic cottonseed oil and olive oil, principally cottonseed oil, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 gallon cans, and 14 half-gallon cans of salad oil at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 24, 1934, by Vincent Buonocore, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the article in that the statements, "Superfine Oil", "The contents of Olive Oil in this can is imported from Italy", and the prominent words "Virgin Olive Oil", in the statement, "Pure and delicious Oil composed of twenty per cent Virgin Olive Oil and eighty per cent choice salad oil", together with designs of leaves and branches suggestive of olive branches and designs of crown and medals, appearing on the labels, were misleading, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it consisted essentially of domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding of the remainder was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Fine-Oil", "The contents of Olive Oil in this can is imported from Italy", together with designs of leaves and branches suggestive of olive branches, and designs of crown and medals, appearing on the label, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it consisted essentially of domestic cottonseed oil, and this impression was not corrected by the statements, "Consisting of eighty percent Domestic Vegetable Oil and twenty percent Virgin Olive Oil", and "Fine and delicious Oil composed of eighty per cent Domestic Vegetable Oil and twenty per cent Virgin Olive Oil", appearing in comparatively small type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23315. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 120 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33569. Sample no. 4333-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic.

On September 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 8, 1934, by John Jacobs, from Golden Eagle, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan John Jacobs Golden Eagle, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 29, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23316. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 90 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33579. Sample no. 14894-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain filth.

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cartons of butter at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 4, 1934, by the Merchants Creamery Co., Inc., from Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tissue wrapper) "Great Lakes Brand Creamery Butter Great Lakes Creameries."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23317. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33580. Sample no. 4878-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain maggots, parts of insects, animal hairs, and nondescript debris.

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by the City Produce Co., from Bristol, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From City Pro. Co. Bristol, Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23318. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 5 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33581. Sample no. 18186-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic.

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 bushels of apples at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 10, 1934, by C. H. Curry, from Bentonville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23319. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 47½ Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33597. Sample no. 16735-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47½ cases of canned shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 4, 1934, by Henry J. Pitre, from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Bayou Rose Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Henry J. Pitre, Cut Off, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23320. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 35 Bushels and 45 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33605. Sample nos. 4390-B, 4392-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of excessive arsenate of lead spray residue.

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 bushels of apples at Clinton, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by J. T. Smith, from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23321. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33608. Sample no. 4884-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained parts of insects, animal hairs, mold, and other filth.

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by Smythe's Store, from Sparta, N. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23322. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Can of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33609. Sample no. 4882-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that was found to contain maggots, parts of insects, animal hairs, paper, mold, and other filth.

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 18, 1934, by Drummond's Cash Store, from Amherst, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Drummond's Cash Store Amherst, Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23323. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to a charitable organization. (F. & D. no. 33610. Sample no. 13505-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat and was also short weight.

On September 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cases of butter at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1934, by the Davis-Cleaver Produce Co., from Quincy, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Parchment wrapper) "4 Oz. Net Weight"; (carton) "One Pound Net Weight Ferndale Creamery Butter Manufactured by Davis-Cleaver Produce Co., Quincy, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "4 Oz. Net Weight" and "One Pound Net Weight", were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On October 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable organization.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23324. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 7 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33611. Sample no. 4880-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that was found to contain maggots, parts of insects, animal hairs, wood splinters, mold, and other filth.

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven tubs of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, by J. F. Livesay, from Morristown, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23325. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. Five One-Half Gallon Cans, et al., of Salad Oil. Default decrees entered. Portion of product condemned and destroyed. Remainder delivered to charitable organizations. (F. & D. nos. 33612, 33613. Sample nos. 6770-B, 6771-B, 6775-B.)

These cases involved a product that consisted of domestic cottonseed oil, and olive oil, consisting essentially of domestic cottonseed oil, which was labeled to convey the impress that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 half-gallon cans, 23 quarter-gallon cans, and 16 gallon cans of salad oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various lots, on or about May 22, July 9, and August 7, 1934, by the Modern Packing Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Olio Fino Balbo Brand Tipo Lucca * * * Packed by Modern Packing Co. Brooklyn, N. Y." The remainder was labeled in part: "Olio Fino La Preziosa Brand Tipo Lucca."

Misbranding of the "Balbo Brand" was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Olio Fino Balbo Brand Tipo Lucca, * * * Fine Oil", together with the designs of olive branches and coat of arms with crown, appearing on the labels, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it consisted essentially of domestic cottonseed oil, and this impression was not corrected by the inconspicuous statement at the bottom of the label, "Twenty Percent Olive Oil Eighty Percent Salad Oil." Misbranding of the "Le Preziosa Brand" was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Olio Fino La Preziosa Brand Tipo Lucca, * * * Fine Oil", together with

the designs of olive branches and coat of arms with crown, appearing on the label, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it consisted essentially of domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both brands for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

No claimant appeared for the property. On November 16, 1934, judgment was entered condemning the Balbo brand and ordering that it be destroyed. On December 20, 1934, the remaining lot was ordered delivered to charitable or relief organizations.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23326. Misbranding of alfalfa leaf meal. U. S. v. 58 Bags of Alfalfa Leaf Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33622. Sample no. 8329-B.)

This case involved a shipment of alfalfa leaf meal that contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

On or about October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 58 bags of alfalfa leaf meal at Princess Anne, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, or or about September 5, 1934, by the Fox Co., from Newfield, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "California Alfalfa Leaf Meal Alfaleaf Brand Manufactured by National Mineral Products Co., Ltd., * * * Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.00 per cent * * * Crude Fibre not more than 18.00 per cent."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the tag, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein not less than 20.00 per cent", and "Crude Fibre, not more than 18.00 per cent", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On November 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23327. Misbranding of alfalfa leaf meal. U. S. v. 172 Bags and 400 Bags of Alfalfa Leaf Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33628. Sample nos. 8330-B, 8331-B.)

This case involved a shipment of alfalfa leaf meal that contained less protein and more crude fiber than declared on the label. The article was not leaf meal, as shown by the high crude fiber and low protein.

On or about October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 572 bags of alfalfa leaf meal at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 26 and July 14, 1934, by the National Mineral Products Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "California Alfalfa Leaf Meal Alfaleaf Brand Manufactured by National Mineral Products Co., Ltd., * * * San Francisco, Calif. Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.00 per cent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 18.00 per cent."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the tag, "Alfalfa Leaf Meal" and "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.00 per cent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 18.00 percent", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less protein and more fiber than declared, and since it was not leaf meal. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 13, 1934, the Baltimore Feed & Grain Co., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of until relabeled and inspected and approved by this Department.

M. L. Wilson, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23328. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33633. Sample no. 6173-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was in part decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of canned shrimp at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "St. Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp Dry Pack * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co., Nassauville, Fla."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23329. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33638. Sample no. 19710-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 cases of canned shrimp at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned August 25, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corp., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "White Villa Fancy Shrimp * * * White Villa Grocers Co., Inc., [or "The Cincinnati Wholesale Grocery Co.]" Distributors Cincinnati, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23330. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33640. Sample no. 17056-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cases of canned shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by the Atlantic Sea Food Packers, Darien, Ga., from Brunswick, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "'Au Gourmet' Brand Large Fancy Wet Shrimp * * * Meyer & Lange New York, Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23331. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 3 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33670. Sample no. 4886-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain parts of insects, animal hairs, maggots, paper, mold, and other filth.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district

court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 21, 1934, by George H. Hatfield, from Sneedville, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23332. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33671. Sample no. 4885-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain parts of insects, animal hairs, maggots, paper, mold, and other filth.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by J. E. Smith, from King, N. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. E. Smith, King, N. C."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23333. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33672. Sample no. 11359-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that was low in milk fat, and that was short weight and decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cases of butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by the Jerpe Dairy Products Corporation, from Fayetteville, Ark., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Country Roll Butter * * * Wilson & Co. Distributors General Offices Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. 1 Lb. Net Weight."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", on the label, was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On October 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23334. Adulteration and misbranding of beef and bone scrap, and fish meal. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Beef and Bone Scrap, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33674, 34103, 34191. Sample nos. 8332-B, 8333-B, 8335-B, 8336-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of 2 lots of beef and bone scrap and 1 lot of fish meal. Examination showed that both products contained less protein than declared on the label, that 1 lot of beef and bone scrap contained

more salt than is found in meat and bone scrap, and that the fish meal contained cut hulled barley.

On or about October 11, 18, and 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 60 sacks of beef and bone scrap at Maugansville, Md., and 99 bags of beef and bone scrap and 40 bags of fish meal at Berlin, Md., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 15 and October 5, 1934, by the Consolidated By-Product Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Consolidated Beef & Bone Scrap * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55% [or "50%" or "45%"]. Consolidated Fish Meal. Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55% Min."

A portion of the beef and bone scrap was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing excessive salt had been substituted for beef and bone scrap. Adulteration of the fish meal was alleged for the reason that cut hulled barley had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding of both products was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Guaranteed Analysis protein 55%" or "50%" or "45%", with respect to the beef and bone scrap, and "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55% Min." with respect to the fish meal were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they contained less protein than declared. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the fish meal and a portion of the beef and bone scrap for the further reason that the statements "Fish Meal" and "Beef and Bone Scrap" borne on the labels were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the fish meal contained a substance other than fish meal and one shipment of the beef and bone scrap contained considerably more salt than is normally found in meat and bone scrap.

On November 15 and December 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23335. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 700 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. nos. 33679, 33680, 33696. Sample nos. 14957-B, 14958-B, 14992-B.)

These cases involved shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 10 and 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,284 cases of canned shrimp at Buffalo, N. Y., and 900 cases of canned shrimp at Rochester, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 25 and September 12, 1934, in part by the Southern Shell Fish Co., from New Orleans and Harvey, La., and in part by the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Co., from Harvey, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Palm Brand Shrimp * * * distributed by Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La." The remainder was labeled: "Blue Plate Shor-Pak Shrimp * * * distributed by Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Company."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 23 and November 7, 1934, the Southern Shell Fish Co. and the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Co. appeared as claimants, and consented to the entry of decrees and also consented to the destruction of those portions of the product found to be bad. On October 23 and November 7, 1934, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to the claimants under bond, conditioned according to law and that only those portions found fit and wholesome be released for sale and consumption as food.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23336. Adulteration and misbranding of apples. U. S. v. 1,049 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered relabeled and released. (F. & D. no. 33681. Sample nos. 10555-B, 17847-B.)

This case involved shipments of apples which were below the grade specified on the label.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,049 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 26 and 29, 1934, by O. W. Borden, from Front Royal, Va., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "U. S. No. 1 Packed by O. W. Borden, Front Royal, Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that apples below the grade indicated on the label had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "U. S. No. 1", borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On October 17, 1934, J. Earle Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this Department, and released upon payment of costs by the claimant.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23337. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33688. Sample no. 6863-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp that was decomposed.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cases of canned shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 28, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "St. Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co., Nassauville, Fla."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23338. Adulteration of fava beans. U. S. v. 76 Bags of Fava Beans. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33689. Sample no. 17534-B.)

This case involved a shipment of fava beans that were insect-infested.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 76 bags of fava beans at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 19, 1934, by Adolf Ingoglia, from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "California Fava (Horse Beans) Sunny Italy Brand Grown and Packed by Sunny Italy Produce Co., San Francisco, Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 22, 1934, the Uddo-Taormina Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23339. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33726. Sample no. 13397-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, by E. H. House, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wealthy From Edwin H. House, Saugatuck, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23340. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 19 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33727, 33745, 34328, 34652. Sample nos. 13351-B, 13360-B, 19271-B, 19273-B, 19274-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 12 and 19 and October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 279 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of September 4 and October 4, 1934, by the Fennville Fruit Exchange, Inc., from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 13, and 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23341. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33728. Sample no. 13380-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 11, 1934, by Al Vilwock, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Machine Washed * * * McIntosh * * * Grower F. L. Bradford."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23342. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 90 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33729. Sample no. 24589-B.)

Examination of the apples in this case showed the presence of lead.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 crates of apples at Hamilton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, by Tanner & Atherton, of Hamilton, Ohio, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained lead, an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

23343. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 10 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33730. Sample no. 19357-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bushels of apples at Cincinnati, Ohio (consigned Sept. 24, 1934), alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by the Miami Fruit Co., from Niles, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Henry Fischer, R. 2, Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained lead, an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23344. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 81 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33740. Sample no. 23469-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 bushels of apples at East St. Louis, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on October 1, 1934, by the Reynolds Seed & Commission Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., from St. Louis Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan Grown and Packed By Margaret Ringhausen, Hardin, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained lead and arsenic which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23345. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 528 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 33741. Sample no. 23455-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 528 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 21, 1934, by Cicardi Bros., from Jerseyville, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan Apples * * * Grown and Packed by Chas. Ringhausen, Jerseyville, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1934, Charles Ringhausen, Jerseyville, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered condemning the product, a decree was entered ordering the apples released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that they should not be sold or disposed of until washed to remove the deleterious ingredients.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23346. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 44 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33743. Sample no. 2178-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, by Peter Micheloni, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Phil Lynch Benton Harbor, Mich. King David."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23347. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 71 Bushels and 64 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33748, 33749. Sample nos. 18354-B, 18355-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 25 and 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 135 bushels of apples at Holden, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 23, 1934, by Paul Snare, from Bentonville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 24 and 27, 1934, no claim or answer having been filed, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23348. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 5½ Crates and 16 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33752, 34151. Sample nos. 17872-B, 17883-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 8 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 21½ crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5 and October 9, 1934, by Joseph Sarafin, from Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23349. Misbranding of Graham crackers. U. S. v. American Cracker Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs on first count. Fines on remaining counts suspended. (F. & D. no. 33753. Sample nos. 47702-A, 47703-A, 45473-A, 45474-A, 45478-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of Graham crackers that were labeled "Orange Honey Flavored." Examination of the article showed that it had no flavor of orange and honey, and that a large proportion of the packages were short weight.

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the American Cracker Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 13, January 20, and January 27, 1934, from the State of Washington into the State of California, of quantities of Graham crackers which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "San Francisco Biscuit Co. * * * 2 pounds net weight * * * Orange Flavored Honey Flavored, Sweetened with Sugar * * * Graham Crackers."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Orange Flavored Honey Flavored" and "2 pounds Net Weight", borne on the labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained no detectable flavor of orange and honey, and each of a large number of the packages examined contained less than 2 pounds. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 13, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 on the first count and \$25 on each of four other counts to which the defendant company had pleaded, and ordered sentence suspended on all counts but the first.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23350. Adulteration of canned cherries, and misbranding of canned cherries and canned pears. U. S. v. National Fruit Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$80 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33756. Sample nos. 45459-A, 54980-A, 58712-A, 66685-A, 66686-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of canned cherries that were adulterated because of the presence of excessive pits, and 2 shipments of canned cherries and 1 of canned pears that were misbranded, because they fell below the standard established by this Department and were not labeled to indicate that they were substandard.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the National Fruit Canning Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 28 and October 30, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Colorado, of quantities of canned cherries that were misbranded; on or about November 20, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of canned pears which were misbranded; and on or about January 6, 1934, from the State of Washington into the State of California of a quantity of canned cherries which were adulterated. A portion of the cherries were contained in unlabeled cans, each enclosed in a carton labeled: "T. & H. San Fran. R. S. P. Cherries." The remainder of the cherries and the pears were labeled: "National Red Brand Pitted Red Sour Cherries [or "National Blue Brand Pitted Red Sour Cherries", or "National Red Bartlett Pears"] * * * Packed by National Fruit Canning Co., Seattle."

The information charged adulteration of one lot of cherries in that an excessive number of unpitted cherries had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect their quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance, partially pitted cherries, had been substituted for pitted cherries, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the remainder of the cherries, for the reason that the article was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, i. e., it was water-packed cherries, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, showing that it fell below such standard. Misbranding of the canned pears was alleged for the reason that the article was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, i. e., the pieces—the halved pears—had been excessively trimmed so that the normal shape had been destroyed, and the package or the label did not bear the substandard legend prescribed by regulation of this Department.

On December 12, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$80 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23351. Misbranding of alfalfa leaf meal. U. S. v. Saunders Mills, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33762. Sample nos. 19179-A, 19180-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal that contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the labels.

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 18 and 27, 1933, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of quantities of alfalfa leaf meal which was misbranded. Both shipments were labeled: (Tag) "Alfalfa Leaf Meal Registered by Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0% * * * Crude Fiber, not more than 18.0%." One lot bore a second tag reading in part: "Alfalfa Meal * * * Manufactured By Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio Leaf Velvet Brand Made Principally from Alfalfa Leaves. Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 Per Cent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 Per Cent."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0% [or "20.0 Per Cent"] * * * Crude Fiber, not more than 18.0% [or "18.0 Per Cent"]", borne on the tags, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 20 percent of crude protein and more than 18 percent of crude fiber.

On January 2, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23352. Misbranding of Arcadia sweet relish, hot relish, and pepper hash. U. S. v. Kirgan's Arcadia Farms, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$35. (F. & D. no. 33763. Sample nos. 38470-A, 38471-A, 38472-A.)

Sample jars of the products involved in this case were found to contain less than 8 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Kirgan's Arcadia Farms, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 28, 1934, from the State of Ohio into the State of California, of quantities of relishes, etc., which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Kirgan's Arcadia Farm Products Net Wt. 8 Oz. Avd. 'Arcadia' Sweet Relish [or "Hot Relish" or "Pepper Hash"] * * * Kirgan's Arcadia Farms Incorporated * * * Cincinnati, Ohio."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Net Wt. 8 oz. Avd." borne on the jar labels, was false and misleading, and in that the said statement was borne on the label so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since each of nearly all of the jars examined contained less than 8 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were foods in package form and the quantities of the contents were not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statement made was incorrect.

On October 17, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and on October 19, 1934, the court imposed a fine of \$35.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23353. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Chapin & Adams Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 33769. Sample no. 47019-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of oleomargarine labeled as "Creamery Butter."

On September 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed

in the district court an information against the Chapin & Adams Co., a corporation, trading at Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 1, 1934, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of a product invoiced as "butter", which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Country Roll Creamery Butter."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that oleomargarine had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Creamery Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and in that it was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was not butter, but was oleomargarine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of another article, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of said other article, namely, butter.

On October 15, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23354. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. Loma Fruit Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 33794. Sample no. 69064-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of evaporated apples, samples of which were found to be infested, moldy, decayed, and dirty.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Loma Fruit Co., Inc., Watsonville, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 17, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of evaporated apples which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Clipper Brand Evaporated Apples Packed by Loma Fruit Company, Watsonville, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 19, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23355. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 5 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34094. Sample no. 17926-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1934, by Alex Slivonik, from Hamilton Square, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23356. Adulteration of canned peaches. U. S. v. 621 Cases of Canned Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34100, 34101, 34102. Sample no. 4046-B.)

Examination of the canned peaches involved in this case showed the presence of wormy, worm-eaten, and rotten pieces.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 621 cases of canned peaches at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 12, 1934, by Roberts Bros., Inc., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs

Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Hunter Brand Peaches * * * Distributed By Roberts Bros., Inc., * * * Baltimore, Md."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23357. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 16 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33682, 34104, 34105, 34114, 34180, 34181, 34182, Sample nos. 6187-B, 14559-B, 14625-B, 14626-B, 17552-B, 22276-B to 22279-B, incl.)

These cases involved various shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cases of canned shrimp at Augusta, Ga. On October 17, 22, and 29, 1934, libels were filed against 12 cases of the product at Brockton, Mass., 19 cases at New York, N. Y., 8 cases at Boston, Mass., and 52 cases at Augusta, Ga. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 23 and October 2, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co. [one shipment in the name of the Nassau Sound Packing Co.] from Jacksonville, Fla., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "St. Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co., Nassauville, Fla." A portion was labeled: "Florida Chief Brand Nassau Shrimp * * * Packed by the Nassau Packing Co., S. S. Goffin, Jacksonville, Fla."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 10, November 26, 1934, and January 14, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23358. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 9 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34118. Sample no. 19182-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by Otto Sebert, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "R. I. Greening * * * Walter Koerber, R-2, Watervliet, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23359. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 37 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34119. Sample nos. 13421-B, 13422-B, 13423-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19, 1934, by the Coloma Orchard Co. from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23360. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34120. Sample no. 2193-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 18, 1934, by Sam Sogin, Chicago, Ill., from Lawrence, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23361. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels and 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34121, 34361. Sample nos. 2194-B, 13729-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 21 and October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 17 and 25, 1934, by Adrian De Horn, of Chicago, Ill., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich., Hubbardston."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13 and 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23362. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 59 Bushels and 40 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34122, 34126. Sample nos. 19177-B, 19191-B.)

Examination of the crab apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 99 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19 and 20, 1934, by William Hamlin (or Will Hamlin), from Glenn, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hyslop * * * Will Hamlin, Glenn, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8 and 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223363. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34123. Sample nos. 2186-B, 2187-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 16, 1934, by Jim Molica, from Sodus, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223364. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34124. Sample no. 13716-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1934, by J. C. Weatherton, of Chicago, Ill., from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223365. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 50 Bushels and 267 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond, conditioned that deleterious substances be removed. (F. & D. nos. 34125, 34357. Sample nos. 13735-B, 13736-B, and 19183-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead spray residue in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about September 29 and October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 317 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19 and 21, 1934, by L. A. Spencer, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by L. A. Spencer So. Haven, [or "Kibbie"] Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, the two cases having been consolidated, and William J. Ellis & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the spray residue be removed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223366. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34127. Sample no. 19193-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by George Kerr, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich. * * * Delicious."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23367. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 118 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34128. Sample no. 19184-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by E. H. House, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Edwin H. House, Saugatuck, Mich., Wealthy."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23368. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 47 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34129. Sample no. 13411-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by Thomas S. Smith's Highland Orchard, from Walkerville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wealthy Grown and Packed at Smith's Highland Orchard, Walkerville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23369. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated. Released under bond conditioned that deleterious ingredients be removed. (F. & D. no. 34132. Sample no. 18309-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bushels of apples at Pomona, Kans., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by A. D. Johnson, of Pomona, Kans., from Gravette, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, A. D. Johnson, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having filed a cash bond, conditioned that the apples be washed in an acid solution under the supervision of this Department, a decree was entered adjudging the product to be adulterated, and the apples having been washed in accordance with the terms of the bond and brought into compliance with the law, the bond was ordered exonerated.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23370. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 576 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 34133. Sample no. 4287-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 576 bushels of apples at Hannibal, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 23, 1934, by the Williams Orchard Co., from Barry, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grimes Golden Williams Orchard Barry, Ill. Washed Apples."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added lead and arsenic which might have rendered it deleterious to health.

Clarence Thomas, proprietor of the Williams Orchard Co., Barry, Ill., filed a claim and answer admitting the allegations of the libel and consenting to the entry of a decree of condemnation. On October 18, 1934, judgment was entered ordering the product released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it would not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws. The deleterious ingredients were removed by washing.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23371. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 147 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34134. Sample no. 23433-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 147 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 5, 1934, in part from the Ringhausen Packing Shed, Jerseyville, Ill., and in part from Roy Schil's Packing Shed, Hardin, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 2, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23372. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 108 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 34135. Sample nos. 23469-B, 23470-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 108 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, in part by Margaret Ringhausen, from Hardin, Ill., and in part by Chas. Ringhausen, from Jerseyville, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was

labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Grown and packed by Chas. Ringhausen, Jerseyville, Ill. [or "Margaret Ringhausen, Hardin, Ill."]."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1934, Charles & Margaret Ringhausen, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered for condemnation of the product, a decree was entered ordering the apples released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that they should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until re-washed to remove the deleterious ingredients.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23373. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34136. Sample no. 23467-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushel baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 27, 1934, by Paul Ringhausen, from Hamburg, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Grown and Packed by Paul Ringhausen, Hamburg, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 29, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23374. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 63 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34150. Sample no. 17884-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1934, by P. May, Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23375. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 5 Crates and 49 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F & D. nos. 34152, 34154. Sample nos. 17879-B, 17887-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 9 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 54 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1934, by John Case, from Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23376. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 45 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34153. Sample no. 17881-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1934, by Emil Zywicki, from Yardville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23377. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 34 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34155. Sample no. 13419-B.)

Examination of the pears involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, by M. L. Council, from Stevensville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Council R-2 St. Joseph, Mich. * * * Howell."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23378. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 9 Cases and 29 Cases of Salad Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 34173. Sample nos. 10540-B, 10541-B.)

This case involved a product consisting essentially of domestic cottonseed oil with some peanut oil and some olive oil present, that was labeled to convey the impression that it was imported olive oil.

On October 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 38 cases of salad oil at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1934, by the Modern Packing Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Olio Fino Balbo Brand Tipo Lucca."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Olio Fino Balbo Brand Tipo Lucca", together with the designs of olive branches and coat of arms with crown, appearing on the label, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the product was imported Italian olive oil; whereas it was essentially domestic cottonseed oil with some peanut and olive oil, and the misleading impression

was not corrected by the inconspicuous statement at the bottom of the label, "Twenty Percent Olive Oil, Eighty Percent Salad Oil." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On November 8, 1934, S. Alioto & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimants, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23379. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 574 Cases and 247 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 34208, 34209. Sample nos. 12092-B, 12095-B.)

This case involved shipments of canned shrimp which were found to be in part decomposed.

On November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 821 cases of canned shrimp, in part at San Francisco, Calif., and in part at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in two consignments on or about September 14 and September 17, 1934, by Dunbar-Dukate Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Dunbar Brand Small Salad Shrimp * * * Distributed by Dunbar-Dukate Co., Inc., New Orleans, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 30, 1934, the Dunbar-Dukate Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be sorted and repacked to eliminate the decomposed portions, and that it should not be disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23380. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 496 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of the decomposed portions. (F. & D. no. 34210. Sample no. 17607-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 496 cases of canned shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1934, by James A. Smith, from Ferdinandina, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Rose Shrimp Seeman Brothers, Inc. Wholesale Distributors, New York."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 9, 1934, James A. Smith, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23381. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 240 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 34247. Sample no. 17898-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 240 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 1934, by the Indian Swan Orchard Co., from Selbyville, Del., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Swan Fruits Grown by Indian Swan Orchard Co., Selbyville, Del."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 31, 1934, Brant & Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23382. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 46 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34248. Sample no. 10497-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 16, 1934, by the Indian Swan Orchard Co., from Selbyville, Del., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23383. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 24 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34249. Sample no. 17909-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 18, 1934, by Horace Roberts, from Moorestown, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23384. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34250. Sample no. 17906-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17, 1934, by A. Maccoroni, from Waterford, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23385. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 29 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34251. Sample no. 19265-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, by H. K. Cupp, from Stevensville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Washed Apples Glenn Nichols R-3 Benton Harbor Mich., Stark's Delicious."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23386. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34252. Sample no. 19234-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 28, 1934, by the J. M. Benson Co., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23387. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 525 Bushels and 528 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. nos. 34254, 34358. Sample nos. 13762-B, 13763-B, 13797-B, 13798-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of excessive arsenic and lead spray residue.

On or about October 9 and October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,153 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 22 and September 29, 1934, by Geo. W. Haxton & Son., from Barker, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, variously: "G. W. Haxton & Son, Oakfield, N. Y."; "McClay-Barker, N. Y."; "A. F. Blood Barker, N. Y."; "W. C. Wolf Baker, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 1, 1934, Thomas S. Smith, trading as Thomas S. Smith & Co., Fennville, Mich., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond for cleaning and removal of the spray residue under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23388. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 55 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34258. Sample no. 18350-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 bushels of apples at Moscow Mills, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 9, 1934, by W. A. Depping, of Moscow Mills, Mo., from Batchtown, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23389. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 41 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34261. Sample no. 24625-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bushels of apples at Dayton, Ohio, consigned October 8, 1934, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, by William Gatchell, from Eau Claire, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained a poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23390. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 34 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34262. Sample no. 24651-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bushels of apples at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned October 11, 1934, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, by Louis Graff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from Bravo, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23391. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34263. Sample no. 24672-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead.

On October 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of crab apples at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned October 15, 1934, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, by Behymer Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Saugatuck Fruit Exchange Saugatuck, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23392. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34281. Sample no. 17231-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tullibeas that were infested with parasitic worms.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 boxes of tullibeas at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, by Roy Brewster, from Warroad, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Shipper Roy Brewster Address Warroad, Minn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23393. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. 50 Boxes and 36 Boxes of Frozen Fish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34282, 34283. Sample nos. 14840-B, 14841-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of frozen fish that were infested with worms.

On October 18 and 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 86 boxes of frozen fish at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 3 and October 9, 1934, by the Richard Schnibbe Division of the Vita Food Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sol Cantor * * * Pittsburgh, Pa., Product of Canada."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On November 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23394. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 70 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34284. Sample no. 17889-B.)

Examination of cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 10, 1934, by T. Wieszczk, from Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23395. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 23 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34307, 34308, 34310, 34311. Sample nos. 17900-B, 17902-B, 17904-B, 17905-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic, or arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 16 and 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 97 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15 and 16, 1934, by Henry Mara, from Trenton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic in three of the lots, and arsenic and lead in the remaining lot, in amounts which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23396. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 45 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34309. Sample no. 17892-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1934, by C. S. Danzer, from Mount Holly, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23397. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 516 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34313. Sample no. 23484-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 516 bushels of apples at Creston, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, by L. Cohen, from Grafton, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Cohen's Best Cohen's Orchard, Grafton, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23398. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 212 Bushels of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated and released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34316. Sample no. 3374-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 212 bushels of apples at Pittsburg, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by the Union Fruit Co., from Paonia, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 31, 1934, the Union Fruit Co., Paonia, Colo., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated. The apples were released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed by washing in an acid solution.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23399. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34318. Sample no. 23517-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 11, 1934, by persons unknown, from Hardin, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Winesap * * * Grown and Packed by Lersbach Bros., Hardin, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23400. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 347 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated, and ordered released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 34245, 34246, 34319. Sample nos. 3513-B, 3516-B, 3521-B, and 3522-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 9, 11, and 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 923 bushels of apples at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 3 and 4, 1934, by Abe Mezvinsky, from East Hardin, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "F. R. Freesmeyer Hamburg, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 8, 1934, Abe Mezvinsky, St. Joseph, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered finding the product adulterated, and ordering that it be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed by washing.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23401. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 500 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 34320, 34321, 34322, 34368. Sample nos. 25506-B, 25507-B, 2688-B, 2689-B, 2693-B, 2699-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 12, 16, 18, and 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,397 bushels of apples at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 6 and October 8, 1934, by the Fennville Fruit Exchange, Inc., from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Star F Brand [or "Diamond F Brand"] * * * Fennville Fruit Exchange, Inc., Fennville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 22, 1934, the Fennville Fruit Exchange, Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it would not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, the court having found that the apples could be brought into compliance with the law, by washing to remove the poisonous ingredients.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23402. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 7 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34323. Sample no. 19249-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1934, by Harry Wakeman, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Quality Fruit Farm, Harry Wakeman, Proprietor, Bangor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23403. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 45 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34324. Sample no. 13769-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 28 and October 1, 1934, by the Michigan Fruit Co., Chicago, Ill., from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ferdinand Bahn, R-2, Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23404. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34325. Sample no. 19208-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1934, by L. A. Spencer, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by L. A. Spencer, So. Haven, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23405. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34326. Sample no. 13764-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by Cherry Hill Transit, from Stevensville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23406. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34327. Sample no. 19258-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 2, 1934, by W. E. Frye, from Breedsville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan W. E. Frye Breedsville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23407. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 8 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34329. Sample no. 19251-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1934, by Frank Becak, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Frank Becak, Bangor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23408. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 10 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34355. Sample no. 13785-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Herman Eppe, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Herman Eppe, R-3, Benton Harbor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23409. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 13 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34359. Sample no. 19224-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1934, by Lloyd Cealka, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "John Molter, R-4, Watervliet, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23410. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 51 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34520. Sample no. 19134-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1934, by Clyde E. Dohm, from Sodus, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ewald Brenner Watervliet Mich Greening."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23411. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 18 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34364. Sample no. 23606-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bushels of apples at Sikeston, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1934, by W. M. Treece and George Warren, of Sikeston, Mo., from Anna, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 2, 1934, the claimant and owner of the product having requested its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23412. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34369. Sample nos. 17735-B, 17922-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1934, by H. G. Taylor, Jr., from Riverton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown and packed by H. G. Taylor, Jr., Riverton, N. J."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23413. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 35 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34398. Sample no. 13780-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Ben Litowich, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown and Packed by A. C. Hussey, Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23414. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 185 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34401. Sample no. 13745-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1934, by Louis Maraldo, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23415. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 18 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34362, 34397, 34402. Sample nos. 13767-B, 13781-B, 13782-B, 13783-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 9 and 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 52 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 30 and October 7, 1934, by M. A. Stream, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "M. A. Stream, Grower of Fancy Fruits, Fennville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8 and 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23416. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 42 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34403. Sample no. 13362-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1934, by A. N. Spear, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From R. Stelter, R. 2, St. Joseph, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23417. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34406. Sample no. 19305-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the dis-

strict court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1934, by A. Wakeman, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From S. L. Wakeman and Son, Bangor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23418. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 373 Bushels and 38 Bushels of Apples. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 34408, 34409. Sample nos. 15310-B, 15312-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 411 bushels of apples at San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1934, by Sterling H. Nelson Co., of Provo, Utah, from Caryhurst, Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rome Beauty [or "Delicious"] Washed and Packed by Sterling H. Nelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the Sterling H. Nelson Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23419. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 37 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34415. Sample no. 24106-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1934, by R. E. Zimmerman, from Glassboro, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Smokehouse Del Sea Orchards R. E. Zimmerman, Glassboro, N. J."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23420. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 250 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34521. Sample no. 11458-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 250 bushels of apples at Clarksdale, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1934, by Claypool & Hazel, from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

In November, 1934, F. F. Hazel, Springdale, Ark., having filed claim for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23421. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 331 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 34542. Sample nos. 19233-B, 19236-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 331 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 24, 27, and 28, 1934, by Harry S. Wakeman, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Quality Fruit Farm Harry Wakeman, Proprietor, Bangor, Michigan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 12, 1934, A. Schwartz & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23422. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 86 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34543. Sample no. 19285-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 86 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Ival Wade, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ival Wade, Fennville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23423. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 3,000 Pounds of Apples. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34709. Sample no. 10176-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,000 pounds of apples at Greenville, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1934, by H. Rouw Co., from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 22, 1934, B. V. Robinson, Greenville, Tex., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23424. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 72 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34816. Sample no. 24865-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 23, 1934, by the North Chicago Fruit Co., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "George Kniebes R. 2 Coloma, Mich. Jonathan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23425. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 185 Baskets and 231 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35015. Sample nos. 25509-B, 25510-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 416 baskets of apples at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 4, 1934, by the South Haven Fruit Exchange, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Opalescent [or "Snow"] Washed Apples * * * Lake Shore Brand Packed by South Haven Fruit Exchange, South Haven, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

The South Haven Fruit Exchange appeared as claimant. On November 1, 1934, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it would not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, the court having found that the apples could be brought into conformity with the law by washing them to remove the deleterious ingredients.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23426. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 2 Cans, et al., of Cream. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33072. Sample nos. 4210-B, 4211-B.)

On July 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at McLeansboro, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by H. A. Hicks Co., on or about July 11, 1934, from La Center, Ky., and Clinton, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 4 cans were part of a shipment of 59 cans of cream.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the said four cans of cream be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23427. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33506, 33507, 33508. Sample no. 20526-B.)

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 4, 1934, in various lots by L. R. Johnston, Mannington, W. Va.; Cora A. White, Walkersville, W. Va.; and Woodford Tacy, Huttonsville, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23428. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirteen 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33552. Sample no. 20533-B.)

On September 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirteen 5-gallon cans and one 10-gallon can of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 6 and September 7, 1934, in various lots by James Frazee, Friendsville, Md., B. D. White, Bruceton, W. Va.; Fay M. Tennant, Blacksville, W. Va.; Viola Eddy, Blacksville, W. Va.; S. W. Moore, Blacksville, W. Va.; F. O. Toothman, Blacksville, W. Va.; Newton Eddy, Blacksville, W. Va.; David Michael, Blacksville, W. Va.; G. E. Cox, Grafton, W. Va.; Fairmont Creamery Co., from Petersburg, W. Va.; Ned Shriner, Grafton, W. Va.; H. A. Snyder, Salem, W. Va.; Eulah W. Miller, Weston, W. Va.; J. J. Hardman, Reedsville, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 11, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23429. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33553. Sample no. 20528-B.)

On September 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 5-gallon cans and one 10-gallon can of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 28, 29, 31, and September 1, 1934, in various shipments by John Layton, Morgantown, W. Va.; J. O. Hotsenpiller, Moatsville, W. Va.; M. Oscar Cramer, Woodsboro, Md.; G. W. Smearman, Mount Savage, Md.; and C. G. Linthicum, Boyds, Md.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 11, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23430. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33554. Sample no. 20527-B.)

On September 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine 5-gallon

cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 6, 1934, in various shipments by H. R. Morris, Hundred, W. Va.; Lester Holmes, Rohresville, Md.; L. C. Curry, Bridgeport, W. Va.; S. O. Williams, Bridgeport, W. Va.; J. B. Henderson, Bridgeport, W. Va.; C. H. Woodford, Lost Creek, W. Va.; Martin Wolfe, Newburg, W. Va.; and V. Neel, Fairmont, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23431. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans and Nine 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33555. Sample no. 20531-B.)

On September 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 4 and September 5, 1934, in various shipments by Danley & Leonard, Clarington, Ohio; W. W. Price, Montrose, W. Va.; Albert E. Chidester, Hazelton, W. Va.; Fairmont Creamery (Leonard & Danley) from Middlebourne, W. Va.; W. R. Mike, Blacksville, W. Va.; D. F. Bolyard, Kasson, W. Va.; Lee Poling, Nesterville, W. Va.; R. Curry, Allingdale, W. Va.; Lizzie Dunham, Bellington, W. Va.; Fairmont Creamery Co.; from Ellenboro, W. Va.; Brunswick, Md.; Spencer, W. Va.; Strasburg, Va.; Winchester, Va., and Romney W. Va.; and D. U. O'Brien, Weston, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23432. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33556. Sample no. 14897-B.)

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 five-gallon cans, 1 eight-gallon can and 1 ten-gallon can of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 10 and 11, 1934, in various lots by J. C. Hoover, Falling Waters, W. Va.; C. E. Nutter, Elizabeth, W. Va.; David Watson, Elizabeth, W. Va.; R. L. Emory, Bittering, Md.; and Fairmont Creamery Co., from Charlestown, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 14, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23433. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 3-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33557. Sample no. 20537-B.)

On September 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 3-gallon can, ten 5-gallon cans, and one 10-gallon can of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 8 and 9, 1934, in various lots by A. E. Lough, Hundred, W. Va.; O. L.

Robinson, Grafton, W. Va.; P. D. Shaffer, Moatsville, W. Va.; F. C. Wilson, Belington, W. Va.; Chas. Scrannage, Grafton, W. Va.; G. C. Ruckman, Moundsville, W. Va.; L. A. Jeffries, Grafton, W. Va.; Otto Smith, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; Upshur Dairy Products Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.; Orel Maxwell, New Milton, W. Va.; L. D. Fluharty, Salem, W. Va.; and W. C. Reed, Glenville, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23434. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twelve 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33558. Sample no. 20536-B.)

On September 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twelve 5-gallon cans, one 8-gallon can, and nine 10-gallon cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 8, 1934, in various lots by L. H. Cutlip, Gassaway, W. Va.; A. E. Kisner, Grafton, W. Va.; J. C. Dean, Ellenboro, W. Va.; Ray Ridenour, Phillippi, W. Va.; M. K. Bowers, Charlestown, W. Va.; E. J. Snapp, Winchester, Va.; Virgil Lynch, Hancock, W. Va.; R. P. Deshong, Hancock, W. Va.; J. O. Rosier, Grafton, W. Va.; J. D. Cunningham, Ellenboro, W. Va.; Isiah Siper, Hancock, W. Va.; Chas. M. Snyder, Sharpsburg, Md.; Wm. Peightel, Hancock, W. Va.; Geo. Rose, Clarington, Ohio; J. E. Rodgers, Proctor, W. Va.; H. O. Poling, Kasson, W. Va.; C. R. Hovatter, Kasson, W. Va.; and Evert Harris, Belington, W. Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., having requested its immediate destruction, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23435. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33559. Sample no. 3758-B.)

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934 by Henry H. Mattis, from Hettinger, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 14, 1934, the Independent Cream Marketing Association, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23436. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33560. Sample no. 3772-B.)

On September 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, by A. J. Gilbert, from Warwick, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 15, 1934, the Minnetonka Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23437. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33561. Sample no. 3754-B.)

On September 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, by John G. Smythe, from Munich, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 15, 1934, John C. Johnson, for the Twin City Dairy, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23438. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33562. Sample no. 3764-B.)

On September 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, by Wm. Walters, from Tilden, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 15, 1934, the Samels Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23439. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33563. Sample no. 3757-B.)

On September 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans and one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, in various lots by Sisseton Farmer's Creamery Co., Sisseton, S. Dak.; J. H. Blohm, Hazen, N. Dak.; J. M. Deckler, McClusky, N. Dak.; and Mobridge Creamery & Produce Co., Mobridge, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 15, 1934, the De Soto Creamery, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23440. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 8-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33583. Sample no. 3766-B.)

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, in various lots by

F. W. Nyrash, Regent, N. Dak.; J. A. Snellenberger, Bowman, N. Dak.; Peter Schwab, Jr.; Glen Ullin, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 17, 1934, the De Soto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23441. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33584. Sample no. 3755-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, by P. H. Mueller, Lindsay, Nebr., and Ole Iverson, Carbury, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Nein Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23442. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans and Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33585. Sample no. 3762-B.)

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, in various lots by Harold A. Wyant, Lemmon, S. Dak.; Otto Heuer, Lansing, Iowa; August Fruck, Sarles, N. Dak.; J. R. Bender, Fulton, S. Dak.; Chas. A. Beiermann, Lindsay, Nebr.; Bartley Weber, Weaver, N. Dak.; J. A. Coufal, Atkinson, Nebr.; and Anton J. Lammers, Fordyce, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act..

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 17, 1934, the Nein Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23443. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans and Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33586. Sample no. 3763-B.)

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, in various lots by Joe Schlekeway, Lake City, S. Dak.; James L. Grieves, Hannah, N. Dak.; W. F. Marshall, Hamilton, N. Dak.; Math Zeien, Hamberg, N. Dak.; and Denbigh Mercantile Co., Denbigh, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 17, 1934, the Northwest Dairy, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23444. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33587. Sample no. 3760-B.)

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, in various lots by Olaf Anderson, Victor, S. Dak.; Geo. Scarborough, S. Welch Spur, N. Dak.; and Paul Zumph, Hamberg, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 14, 1934, the Northwest Dairy, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23445. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33588. Sample no. 3761-B.)

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, by Anton Motacek, from Verdel, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 14, 1934, the Nein Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23446. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33599. Sample no. 3748-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, by Gust G. Schultz, Fessenden, N. Dak., and Simon Christenson, Denbigh, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Minnetonka Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23447. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33600. Sample no. 3782-B.)

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 16, 1934, by A. Cassezza, from Richardton, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 19, 1934, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23448. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33601. Sample no. 3747-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, by Olof Dahlen, from Loma, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Samels Bros. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23449. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33602. Sample no. 3759-B.)

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 16, 1934, by Mrs. Alma Arneson, from McVille, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 19, 1934, the Minnetonka Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23450. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33603. Sample no. 3749-B.)

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 16, 1934, in various lots by Newburg Cash Store, Newburg, N. Dak.; George F. Nash, Lawton, N. Dak.; C. A. Moore, Crete, N. Dak.; Alfred W. Lord, Bottineau, N. Dak.; W. C. Kruse, Norfolk, Nebr.; A. E. Stucklik, Bruno, Nebr.; Rempfer & Sons, Trail City, S. Dak.; J. T. Richardson, Crawford, Nebr.; C. Rempfer & Son, Trail City, S. Dak.; A. B. Lundquist, New England, N. Dak.; G. E. Campbell, Dooley, Mont.; John D. Kaufman, Marion, S. Dak.; Louis E. Mickel, Marmarth, N. Dak.; and B. A. Oestrich, Lemmon, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 19, 1934, the Nein Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23451. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33651. Sample no. 3744-B.)

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1934, in various lots by W. E. Claridge, Bowman, N. Dak.; De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., from Grafton, N. Dak.; Frank Hoffert, Selfridge, N. Dak.; Anton Larsen, New England, N. Dak.; Albert Peterson, Bowman, N. Dak.; and Clyde Libolt, Eagle Butte, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 21, 1934, the De Soto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23452. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33652. Sample no. 3678-B.)

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 18, 1934, by August Gruszle, from Medina, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 21, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23453. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 8-Gallon Cans and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33653. Sample no. 3778-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, in various lots by G. Brandt, Kramer, N. Dak.; W. C. Peuhler, Comstock, N. Dak.; and J. O. Johnson, Swedburg, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23454. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33654. Sample no. 3796-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by Nick Metz, Cresbard, S. Dak.; H. C. Neill, Stratford, S. Dak.; and H. M. Nicholson, Pilger, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23455. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33656. Sample no. 3771-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by Hans Sundbakken, from Benedict, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, Mooer's Butter Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23456. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33655. Sample no. 3775-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by Jacob Sprenger, Jr., Denhoff, N. Dak.; Sisseton Farmers Creamery Co., Sisseton, N. Dak.; Harry Schnittger, Chelsea, S. Dak.; J. R. Jamieson, Westhope, N. Dak.; J. E. Heineman, Hitchcock, S. Dak.; Roy Peterson, Scranton, N. Dak.; and O. K. Ellingson, Gascoyne, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, the De Soto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23457. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33657. Sample no. 3826-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1934, by Frank Goodman, Robinson, N. Dak., and F. E. Stephan, Tolstoy, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, the Minnetonka Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23458. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33658. Sample no. 3783-B.)

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 16, 1934, by Dougall McGillivray, from Redstone, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 19, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23459. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33659. Sample no. 3784-B.)

On September 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by Louis F. Domres, Dresden, N. Dak.; A. W. Luick, La Mars, N. Dak.; Albert Schroeder, Bordulac,

N. Dak.; and Jos. Kellel, Guthrie, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 19, 1934, the Nein Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23460. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33660. Sample no. 3774-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, by Charles Rance, Olmstead, N. Dak., and Mort Colton, Driscoll, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, F. J. Mooers, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23461. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33661. Sample no. 5768-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, in various lots by Fred Rau, Streeter, N. Dak.; J. W. Peak, Alexander, N. Dak.; O. J. Kundert, Java, S. Dak.; and Anton Larsen, New England, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the DeSoto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23462. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33662. Sample no. 3756-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 15, 1934, in various lots by Paul Tessman, Goodrich, N. Dak.; S. B. Schrader, Clyde, N. Dak.; and Frank C. Carcy, Balta, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23463. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33663. Sample no. 3767-B.)

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in inter-

state commerce, on or about September 13, 1934, by George Dunlop, from Forest River, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 17, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23464. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33664. Sample no. 3777-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, in various lots by David A. Feil, Sarges, N. Dak.; William Wacker, Gackle, N. Dak.; John Garry, Rockham, S. Dak.; and Mrs. Anton Zidon, Pisek, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the Independent Cream Marketing Association, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23465. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33665. Sample no. 3776-B.)

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 14, 1934, in various lots by G. T. Westphal, Agar, S. Dak.; Fred F. Schott, McLaughlin, S. Dak.; P. S. Lowthian, Peerless, Mont.; and Mrs. John W. Bragg, Tuttle, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 18, 1934, the DeSoto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23466. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33700. Sample no. 3355-B.)

On September 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 24, 1934, by the Johnson Produce Co., from Fort Scott, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 26, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23467. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33701. Sample no. 3785-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of

cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, in various lots by Jensen's Cash Produce, Luck, Wis.; River Falls Produce Co., River Falls, Wis.; Andrew Aamodt, Hamar, N. Dak.; A. C. Buckholz, Rock Lake, N. Dak.; Peter Priest, Cando, N. Dak.; Mrs. C. Sjong, Towner, N. Dak.; and Carl H. Field, Turtle Lake, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 22, 1934, Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23468. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33702. Sample no. 3790-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1934, by H. D. Stone, Knox, N. Dak., and W. M. Carsten, Bonesteel, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 22, 1934, Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23469. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33703. Sample no. 3765-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by C. L. Linzmeyer, Wildwood, Wis.; Witasck Bros., Lankin, N. Dak.; and Jensen's Cash Produce, Luck, Wis.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23470. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 8-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33704. Sample no. 3802-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 8-gallon cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by John J. Wagner, Greenway, S. Dak., and John Dirk, Maple Leaf, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the Sunshine Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23471. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 8-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33705. Sample no. 3804-B.)

On September 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 21, 1934, in various lots by Bernard A. Liebelt, Willow City, N. Dak., Louis J. Wiebelhaus, Hartington, Nebr., and Ernest Houfek, Stirum, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 25, 1934, Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23472. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33706. Sample no. 3792-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, by J. B. Howden, from Sutton, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, the Minnesota Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23473. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33707. Sample no. 3786-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by A. B. Chambers, from Balfour, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the Sunshine Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23474. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 8-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33708. Sample no. 3803-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 8-gallon cans and two 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, in various lots by Edward De Jong, Utica, S. Dak.; Henry Greenberg, Stuart, Nebr.; Geo. Demchuk, Kongsberg, N. Dak.; and E. Hinger, Pettibone, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23475. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33709. Sample no. 3680-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 21 and September 22, 1934, by J. L. White, Benson, Wis., and Axel Kongsli, Towner, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23476. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33713. Sample no. 3791-B.)

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1934, in various lots by John Kovotch, Tokio, N. Dak.; Fred Campbell, Morristown, S. Dak.; and I. E. Ruggles, New England, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 21, 1934, the Sunshine Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23477. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33716. Sample no. 3788-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by Clement Dvoulety, from Pisek, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the Minnesota Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23478. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33717. Sample no. 3787-B.)

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by Mrs. M. Jess, Butte, N. Dak., and J. R. Eide, Baker, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 24, 1934, the Crescent Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23479. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33718. Sample no. 3745-B.)

On September 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 21, 1934, in various lots by F. H. Herr, Denhoff, N. Dak.; Herman Schmike, Denhoff, N. Dak.; John Lichty, Brinsmade, N. Dak.; and Mrs. Kreeta Pickkola, Bowman, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 25, 1934, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23480. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33719. Sample no. 3769-B.)

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1934, by J. C. Reede, from Laplant, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 21, 1934, the Independent Cream Marketing Association, Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23481. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33720. Sample no. 3679-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, in various lots by Julius Fischer, Long Lake, S. Dak.; G. P. Wiedrich, Zap, N. Dak.; and Mrs. Victor Geyer, Hansboro, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 22, 1934, the De Soto Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23482. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33721. Sample no. 3743-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by John Canfield, Dawson, N. Dak.; James Mares, Frederick, S. Dak.; J. F. Hardt, Beebe, S. Dak.; and Abram E. Ratzloff, Alsen, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 20, 1934, the Sunshine Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23483. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33722. Sample no. 3770-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, in various lots by Frank Rychnovsky, Benton, Iowa; Wm. Wahl, Goodrich, N. Dak., and Mrs. Herman Stoppelworth, Woodworth, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 22, 1934, the Northwest Dairy, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23484. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33723. Sample no. 3851-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by John G. Elahrd, from Jud, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 22, 1934, the Milton Dairy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23485. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33724. Sample no. 3780-B.)

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19 and September 20, 1934, in various lots by Jacob Schuh, Jr., Isobel, S. Dak.; John Jenkins, Winside, Nebr.; and Fay A. Puckett, O'Neil, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney having petitioned the court that the product be destroyed since it constituted a nuisance, judgment was entered ordering its destruction.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23486. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33725. Sample no. 3773-B.)

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 17, 1934, in various lots by Frank Buchols, Bancroft, Nebr.; Otto Behmer, Norfolk, Nebr.; O. F. Olson, Tuttle, N. Dak.; H. O. Dahle, Garpio, N. Dak.; Mrs. O. S. Jong, Towner, N. Dak.; Al (metal tag on can "Al Tooley, Maple Hill"), Maple Hill, Iowa.; Tony Gross,

Monroe, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223487. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34098. Sample no. 3779-B.)

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18 and September 19, 1934, in various lots by Aug. Fruck, Sarles, N. Dak.; Chris Lefers, Corsica, S. Dak.; Frank J. Schackow, Lemmon, S. Dak.; and Fred Wittich, Regent, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223488. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34099. Sample no. 3793-B.)

On September 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 21, 1934, in various lots by Peter Mueller, Crofton, Nebr.; Walter H. Ingalls, Faith, S. Dak.; Ambros Gesinger, Ridgeview, S. Dak.; Carl Brockel, Lemmon, S. Dak.; and Kenneth Lerew, Cresbard, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of said act in that it was decomposed.

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney having petitioned the court that the product be destroyed since it constituted a nuisance, judgment was entered ordering its destruction.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223489. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34140. Sample no. 3797-B.)

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 24, 1934, in various lots by Neva E. White, Garnet, Mich.; L. W. Free, Bayfield, Wis.; Arnold Auderegg, Winter, Wis.; and Theo Greenwald, Engadine, Mich.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co.; Duluth, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

223490. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34141. Sample no. 22752-B.)

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can

of cream at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 25, 1934, by Armour Creameries, from Eau Claire, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, the Duluth Creamery & Produce Co., Duluth, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23491. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34142. Sample no. 3795-B.)

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 24, 1934, by Joseph Wiercinski, from Exeland, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, A. B. Johnson having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23492. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34143. Sample no. 3798-B.)

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans of cream at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 24, 1934, in various lots by Rod Beauchamp, Walhalla, N. Dak.; Carl Schmidt, Streeter, N. Dak.; and O. Henriksen, Grafton, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, the Duluth Creamery Produce Co., Duluth, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23493. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34144. Sample no. 22751-B.)

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 25, 1934, by Oscar Neilson, from Loretta, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Duluth, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23494. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34267. Sample no. 3805-B.)

On October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six 10-gallon cans

of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 28, 1934, in various lots by G. A. Stenberg, Robinson, N. Dak.; Jens Petersen, Sidney, Mont.; Thorson, McVile, N. Dak.; Fairmont Creamery Co., from Minot, N. Dak.; and Mrs. A. Peterson, Englevale, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 2, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23495. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34268. Sample no. 22755-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 30, 1934, by Lizzie Rossmiller, Wildrose, N. Dak., and Jens Petersen, Sidney, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 4, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23496. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34269. Sample no. 22754-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six 10-gallon cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, in various lots by Ole Johnson, Marion, N. Dak.; Chas. Peterson, Leal, N. Dak.; Wm. Pflugrath, New Leipzig, N. Dak.; and A. Dakoona, Temvik, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 4, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23497. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twelve 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34270. Sample no. 22759-B.)

On October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twelve 10-gallon cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 5, 1934, in various lots by the Fairmont Creamery Co., from Verona, N. Dak., Tolna, N. Dak., Sharon, N. Dak., and Finley, N. Dak.; Geo. B. Sarsten, Litchville, N. Dak.; Knapps Good Will Store, Binford, N. Dak.; H. H. Weiss, Great Bend, N. Dak.; and R. S. Starr, Tower City, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 8, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23498. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34271. Sample no. 22760-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 2, 1934, in various lots by Jens Petersen, Sidney, Mont.; F. A. Laber, Sykeston, N. Dak.; Fairmont Creamery Co.; from Wahpeton, N. Dak.; and Minot, N. Dak.; and L. J. Blazek, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 4, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23499. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Eleven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34272. Sample no. 3806-B.)

On October 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 29 and September 30, 1934, in various shipments by Geo. Vance, Amentia, N. Dak.; Fairmont Creamery Co. (Peter Witt) from Minot, N. Dak.; O. E. Gunderson, Hastings, N. Dak.; J. H. Heller, Fredonia, N. Dak.; Alley Cash Store, Glenfield, N. Dak.; Jens Niessen, Drayton, N. Dak.; Liebig Mercantile, Kempton, N. Dak.; A Krutenger, Golya, N. Dak.; and A. Nicola, Dickinson, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 3, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23500. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34273. Sample no. 22761-B.)

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Moorhead, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 3, 1934, by Wilbur Paton, Neche, N. Dak., and Gus Ammon, Gackle, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On October 6, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Moorhead, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23501. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34635. Sample no. 27328-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by Auton Hromas, Waukomis, Okla.; J. A. Robinson, Bruceville, Tex.; Otto Liese, Georgetown, Tex.; and Ed Lee, Altus, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23502. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34636. Sample no. 22796-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, by Ben Chestnut, Chanute, Kans., and White Produce Co., Caney, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Harrow Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23503. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34637. Sample no. 27320-B.)

On November 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by W. W. Smith, Caldwell, Kans.; R. Gotharda, Howe, Okla.; W. J. Wehant, Valliant, Okla.; John W. Cope, Gore, Okla.; J. G. Wood, Tupelo, Okla.; J. L. Northcutt, Kenefick, Okla.; C. H. Walden, Caney, Okla.; C. L. Chapman, Atoka, Okla.; G. C. Wray, Turkey, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 21, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23504. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34638. Sample no. 3497-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18 and 19, 1934, in various shipments by W. J. Schulte, Westphalia, Kans.; W. D. DeShazo, Horatio, Ark.; Meek's Grocery, Troy, Kans.; J. M. Pope, Hewins, Kans.; J. R. Billingsley, Valliant, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23505. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34639. Sample no. 22797-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at

Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, by Ralph Lillard, Gentry, Ark., and B. V. B. Cream Co., Rogers, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23506. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34640. Sample no. 23407-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by J. C. Delano, Eva, Okla., Joe T. Kaufman, Kaufman, Tex., and Joe M. Raney, Smithville, Ark. (from Imboden, Ark.), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23507. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34641. Sample no. 23408-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, by Steward Meek, West Mineral, Kans.; Otto C. Haas, Boerne, Tex.; T. V. Pierce, Jermyn, Tex.; Franklin Miller, Larned, Kans.; and R. R. Birdwell, Jourdanton, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23508. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34697. Sample no. 27321-B.)

On or about December 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8, 1934, in various shipments by Lulu Wright, from Simpson, Ill.; Robert Oudd, from Marmaduke, Ark.; and J. E. Hooker, from Lafe, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 11, 1934, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23509. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34698. Sample no. 11473-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 5 and 6, 1934, in various shipments by Gladden Produce Co., Western Grove, Ark.; O. H. Patton, Cabot, Ark.; and A. Farrar, Fayetteville, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23510. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34699. Sample no. 27317-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 1, 1934, by the Rogers Creamery Co., Rogers, Ark., and Victor Jones, Elkins, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23511. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34700. Sample no. 27337-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 1, 1934, by W. B. Freeman, from Calico Rock, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Springfield, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23512. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34701. Sample no. 23581-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, by C. D. Bullard, from Allen, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23513. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34710. Sample no. 23422-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4, 1934, in various lots by Chas. Mayfield, Hulbert, Okla.; J. A. Fitzer, Caddo, Okla.; and J. W. Southard, Calico Rock, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Springfield, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23514. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34711. Sample no. 27319-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 3, 1934, by Gateway Creamery Co., from Miami, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23515. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34712. Sample no. 11472-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4, 1934, by W. D. Ledbetter, from Hackett, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23516. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34713. Sample no. 23423-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 5, 1934, by Rogers Creamery Co., from Rogers, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23517. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34714. Sample no. 27320-B.)

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 5 and 6, 1934, by O. H. Stephens, Shirley, Ark.; Spencer Hamon, Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. E. Farrar, Cameron, Okla.; and C. B. Miller, Bokchito, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23518. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34715. Sample no. 23424-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and four 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 8 and 9, 1934, in various shipments by E. S. Sheppard, from Beebe, Ark.; A. R. Siedle, from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.; and Brown Edward, from Beebe, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23519. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. (F. & D. no. 34716. Sample no. 27322-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans and thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 9 and 10, 1934, in various shipments by Williams Produce Co., from Golconda, Ill.; Farmers' Produce Co., from Marion, Ill.; Vienna Produce Co., from Karnak, Ill.; Charles Risinger, from Metropolis, Ill.; Carterville Produce Co., from Carterville, Ill.; M. Riffey, from Paragould, Ark.; Carbondale Produce Co., from Carterville, Ill.; Lois Robertson, from Enville, Tenn.; and Ervin Arrington, from Bradford, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23520. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34717. Sample no. 27359-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 11, 1934, in part by L. E. Spicer, from Bono, Ark., and in part by Clifford Hill, from Finger, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23527. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34718. Sample no. 3865-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, in various shipments by E. A. Craddock, from Bradford, Tenn.; W. R. Morgan, from Herbina, Ark.; and Cordia McCain, from Hickman, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23522. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34719. Sample no. 27339-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 8, 1934, in part by Mrs. J. P. Sharp, from Kenton, Tenn., and in part by M. E. Hollis, from Kenton, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23523. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34720. Sample no. 3864-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 9, 1934, by Aaron Falston, from Saffell, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23524. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34721. Sample no. 27340-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon and two 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. J. W. Gaither, from Jerseyville, Ill.; E. Faughn, from Brookport, Ill.; Delphia Welford, from Humboldt, Tenn.; and Albert Blow, from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23525. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34722. Sample no. 3866-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 11, 1934, in part by Gertrude Midyett, from Kenton, Tenn., and in part by P. W. Grider, from Bradford, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23526. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34723. Sample no. 27360-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 12, 1934, in part by Mrs. Chas. Alexander, from Jordan, Ky., and in part by W. H. Wheeler, from Trenton, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23527. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34724. Sample no. 23425-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, in part by Ben Cowper, from Glasgow, Ill., and in part by Francis Hillig, from Carrollton, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23528. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34760. Sample no. 27316-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30, 1934, in various shipments by A. Farrar, Fayetteville, Ark.; J. W. Fowler, Searcy, Ark.; J. W. McAllister, Le Flore, Okla.; and Yellville Produce Co., Yellville, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23529. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34761. Sample no. 27318-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 1, 1934, in various shipments by Goodrum Gro. Co., Black Rock, Ark.; Chester Wilkinson, Lead Hill, Ark.; Harrison Creamery, Harrison, Ark.; and L. B. Hobson, Bergman, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Patton Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23530. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34762. Sample no. 27336-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 30, 1934, by T. J. Ripper, Brentwood, Ark., and Geo. Manuel, Enid, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23531. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34763. Sample no. 27335-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 28 and 29, 1934, by Harrison Creamery Co., Harrison, Ark., and Hammond Produce Co., Fayetteville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Patton Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23532. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34764. Sample no. 23421-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, by Levy L. Briggs, from Yellville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23533. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34765. Sample no. 11471-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, in various shipments by J. W. Loveless, Searcy, Ark.; H. M. McCord, Hardy, Ark.; and W. C. Merrick, Plumerville, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, Borden's Produce Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23534. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34766. Sample no. 3863-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, by Edgar Wilkerson, Cave City, Ark., and C. B. Ford, Batesville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23535. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34767. Sample no. 27375-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, in various shipments by J. H. Grigsby, Denmark, Ark.; O. C. Dickson Produce Co., Heber Springs, Ark.; C. E. Copeland, Batesville, Ark.; J. W. Loveless, Searcy, Ark.; W. B. Hardin, Black Rock, Ark.; O. H. Patton, Cabot, Ark.; A. Farrar, Fayetteville, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23536. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34768. Sample no. 23580-B.)

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, by Curtis Fanning, from Eureka Springs, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 8, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Patton Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23537. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 5-Gallon Cans, and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34769. Sample no. 22800-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, in various shipments by A. E. Peabody, Sedan, Kans.; Mrs. J. B. Andrews, Cookville, Tex.; P. F. Horner, Glencoe, Okla.; M. Raper, Kinta, Okla.; W. H. Soffold, Leonard, Tex.; Mrs. C. J. Harrell, Emory, Tex.; (name not known), Lenexa, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23538. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 5-Gallon Cans and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34770. Sample no. 22839-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17 and 18, 1934, in various shipments by L. N. Tomlinson, Atoka, Okla.; Herbert Weeks, Atoka, Okla.; Farmers Union Store, Dunlop, Kans.; T. S. Jones, Wapanucka, Okla.; W. C. Davidson, Hoxie, Kans.; W. D. Garrett, Bokchito, Okla.; A. F. Dill, Monroe, Okla.; M. D. Amas, Sallisaw, Okla.; D. M. Wright, Sallisaw, Okla.; J. C. Cantrell, Vian, Okla.; Ellis Logsdon, Grenola, Kans.; and Fontana Prod. Co., Fontana, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23539. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eleven 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34771. Sample no. 3313-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. Jessie Emert, Scroggins, Tex.; Leonard Sanders, Elmer, Okla.; J. L. Holmes, Elmer, Okla.; P. R. Bolen, Spiro, Okla.; T. J. McCafferty, Whitewright, Tex.; J. R. Hurt, Bokoshe, Okla.; G. W. Smiddy, Graford, Tex.; Jesse Blanton, Leonard, Tex.; Mrs. A. J. Gould, Spiro, Okla.; Frank McCollum, St. Joe, Tex.; Jesse Bowden, Bokoshe, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23540. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34772. Sample no. 23410-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, in various shipments by Claud L. Miller, Bonita, Tex.; E. R. Cofer, El Dorado, Okla.; and Frank Artley, Keyes, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23541. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34773. Sample no. 27262-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, 1934, by Mary Baskins, from Ireland, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23542. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 5-Gallon Cans. et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34774. Sample no. 22774-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21 and 22, 1934, in various shipments by Ernest Self, Waldron, Ark.; W. T. Burton, Barnsdall, Okla.; Elvin Stumpf, Lenexa, Kans.; H. T. Goff, Stigler, Okla.; Minnie Rushing, Grand Saline, Tex.; J. F. Partridge, Leonard, Tex.; Hull Feed Store, Eureka, Kans.; Edwin Smith, Gridley, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23543. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34775. Sample no. 23416-B)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 24 and 25, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. Grover Piatt, Schray, Kans.; Oscar Fink, Atoka, Okla.; Crossett Merc. Co., Crossett, Ark.; Jessie Tomlinson, Atoka, Okla.; B. C. Grimes, Kiowa, Okla.; M. S. Segers, Sulphur Springs, Tex.; American Butter Co., Vinita, Okla.; T. D. Pearce, Bokchito, Okla.; W. T. Clark, Tioga, Okla.; and Varah Griffith, Mount Vernon, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23544. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 5-Gallon Cans and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34776. Sample no. 27305-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 20 and 21, 1934, in various shipments by E. P. Miller, Cameron, Okla.; G. P. Walker, Kenefick, Okla.; A. C. Weed, Arlington, Tex.; Arthur Schultz, Volland, Kans.; John Turrentine, Lockesburg, Ark.; T. J. Harden, Dustin, Okla.; Walter S. Littlefield, Booneville, Ark.; H. S. Terrill, Chandler, Okla.; F. W. Kemin, Corning, Kans.; J. A. Kilgore, Pleasanton, Kans.; H. Ringer, Lenexa, Kans.; Leslie Haas, Arrington, Kans., and Mrs. Alice Hines, Urbana, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23545. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34777. Sample no. 27260-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 20, 1934, in various shipments by C. W. Harmon, Hulbert, Okla.; Roy Taylor, Gans, Okla.; D. N. Curtis, Conway, Ark.; D. V. Beard, Pawnee, Okla.; J. J. Arnold, Avant, Okla.; W. O. Parsons, Atlanta, Kans.; J. L. Vaughan, Kenefick, Okla.; Gray Hall, Kingsland, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23546. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34778. Sample no. 27332-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21 and 22, 1934, in various shipments by H. L. Suber, Jefferson, Tex.; Stewart Meek, West Mineral, Kans.; Lewis Hadachen, Washington, Kans.; H. F. Williams, Madison, Kans.; J. A. Williams, Kansas, Okla.; Janie Gibson, Portia, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23547. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34779. Sample no. 27312-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, by Charlie Fields, Atwood, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23548. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Fourteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34780. Sample no. 3499-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19 and 20, 1934, in various shipments by C. C. McComas, Valley Falls, Kans.; L. E. Sinclair, Lindsay, Okla.; Brantley Ivy, Royse City, Tex.; Fred Carty, Mulberry, Ark.; Beesley & Smith, Meeker, Okla.; A. M. McLain, Wellesville, Kans.; Ray Waddell, Vinita, Okla.; and Clara Werlher, Rose, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23549. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34781. Sample no. 27426-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 23, 1934, in various shipments by C. B. Small, Lawrence, Kans.; J. M. Walker, Eldorado, Okla.; and I. M. McClure, Boswell, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23550. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34782. Sample no. 27303-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22 and 23, 1934, by W. E. Johnson, Ft. Scott, Kans., and C. W. Weiss, Thayer, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Borden's Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23551. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34783. Sample no. 27309-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 23, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. Alice Horath, Wapanucka, Okla.; J. A. Brown, Sasakwa, Okla.; and R. L. Holt, Valliant, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23552. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34784. Sample no. 27304-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19 and 20, 1934, in various shipments by Dave Sowers, Clyde, Kans.; H. H. Crist, Locksburg, Ark.; T. A. Gound, Kenefick, Okla.; Ira Washington, Kenefick, Okla.; Miami Seed Store, Miami, Okla.; Dean Peters, Blaine, Kans.; and J. L. Wiggins, Calera, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23553. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34785. Sample no. 22799-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 20, 1934, in various shipments by American Butter Co. Station, Vinita, Okla.; Shirley Hemphill, Hitchland, Okla.; and S. F. Ternens, Geary, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23554. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34826. Sample no. 27314-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26 and 27, 1934, by F. L. Gould,

from Opolis, Kans., and Russell Patterson, from Garland, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Borden's Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23555. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34827. Sample no. 27429-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 25 and 26, 1934, by W. A. Boman, from Woodson, Tex., and Nannie Beough, from Kenefick, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23556. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34828. Sample no. 27313-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24 and 26, 1934, in various lots by I. A. Harris, Gatesville, Tex.; H. C. Laxson, Gatesville, Tex.; and John Stermolle, Bethel, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23557. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34829. Sample no. 27264-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 27, 1934, by Frank Benefield, from Caney, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23558. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirty-three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34830. Sample no. 22769-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cans of cream at

Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17 and 18, 1934, in various shipments by Agnes Price, Leflore, Okla.; Elvin Cullum, Hanson, Okla.; W. F. Childers, Emory, Tex.; V. V. Davis, Emory, Tex.; Joe A. Meacham, Minetto, Ark.; Virgil Prikey, Avery, Tex.; T. C. White, Graford, Tex.; H. F. Hartridge, Kiowa, Okla.; Richard Bryan, Broken Arrow, Okla.; O. R. Deason, Anadarko, Okla.; W. F. Parke, Furley, Kans.; Earl Copeland, Mullinville, Kans.; R. A. Coleman, Iola, Kans.; J. V. Gardner, Pittsburg, Okla.; C. F. Kern, Mayetta, Kans.; R. L. Patrick, Golden, Tex.; Lloyd Ratliff, Washington, Okla.; August Hladik, Hennessey, Okla.; D. O. Green, Hennessey, Okla.; Charles D. Milacek, Waukomis, Okla.; K. D. McKenzie, Eureka, Kans.; Donnie Turner, Eufaula, Okla.; W. H. Taylor, Sasakwa, Okla.; Blon Miller, Ft. Scott, Kans.; F. G. Fordtram, Fayetteville, Tex.; Everitt Martin, Hugo, Okla.; Eugene Harrison, Colbert, Okla.; F. W. Crenshaw, Perkins, Okla.; Mrs. M. D. Haisten, Alba, Tex.; G. R. Sharp, Okmulgee, Okla.; Walter Ray, Wagoner, Okla.; James Peterson, Hays, Kans.; J. W. Russell, West, Tex.; C. N. Kienor, Durant, Okla.; Chas. Rossing, Hugo, Okla.; Wilbur Goodwa, Colbert, Okla.; I. F. Reaves, Colbert, Okla.; M. W. Patterson, Bloomburg, Tex.; Mrs. V. A. Green, Lovelle, Okla.; Ira Benefield, Caney, Okla.; A. A. Dowell, Red Oak, Okla.; A. V. Bryrum, Leguire, Okla.; Henry Staats, Jr., New Braunfels, Tex.; Winnie Wright, Cove, Ark.; L. L. Lumpkin, Annova, Tex.; T. B. Morrow, Hennessey, Okla.; Dewey Payne, Washington, Okla.; Ralph Burner, Bison, Okla.; and B. E. Hoad, Lecompton, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23559. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 5-Gallon Cans and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34831. Sample no. 22773-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, in various lots by A. M. Smoot, Mounds, Kans.; Buck Hefington, Wapanucka, Okla.; Herbert Campbell, Haviland, Kans.; E. M. Vandevier, Scullin, Okla.; H. E. Wiley, Corbin, Kans.; and Mable C. Javine, Barnsdall, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23560. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34832. Sample no. 23419-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, by R. C. Burnham, Hays, Kans., and William H. Edwards, Rotan, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23561. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34833. Sample no. 23418-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 25, 1934, by Edwin Ollenburger, from Hooker, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23562. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34834. Sample no. 23420-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, by R. L. McCoy, from Prairie Grove, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23563. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34835. Sample no. 23414-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, 1934, in various lots by W. C. Davidson, Madison, Kans.; W. Colyard, Wilburton, Okla.; M. W. Goostree, Kingsdown, Kans.; Louie L. Weber, Fowler, Kans.; and Sam Starnes, Vian, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23564. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34851. Sample no. 27354-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 25, 1934, in various lots by Guy E. Turner, Girard, Kans.; Geo. D. Columbia, Chetops, Kans.; W. J. Ross, Kincaid, Kans.; Brownies Produce, Iola, Kans.; Walter Rossmosen, Emporia, Kans.; White Produce Co., Caney, Kans.; Farmers Produce Co., Yates Center, Kans.; Acme Service Co., Lawrence, Kans.; and Geo. W. Zumwalt, Vinita, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23565. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34852. Sample no. 27428-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24 and 25, 1934, in various lots by J. W. Callum, Bokchito, Okla.; Roy Leisure, Pleasanton, Kans.; and Meek's Grocery, Troy, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23566. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 5-Gallon Cans and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34853. Sample no. 23413-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, in various lots by G. M. Priest, Waldron, Ark.; J. G. Robertson, Olney, Tex.; J. L. Pool, Lockesburg, Ark.; O. M. Watson, Greenwood, Ark.; W. E. Robertson, Wilton, Ark.; John Bruce, Cauthron, Ark.; J. A. Williams, Kansas, Okla., and C. H. Smith, Chelsea, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23567. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven Cans and Four Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34854. Sample no. 27306-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, in various lots by Ernest Lowder, Baker, Okla.; J. M. Miller, Elmdale, Kans.; Mattie Parks, Trenton, Tex.; J. L. Compton, Panama, Okla.; Malisin Burden, Boswell, Okla.; Rich Brown, Coweta, Okla.; Ed Rogers, Hatfield, Ark.; Bert Bleeker, Okemah, Okla.; J. N. Barnes, George West, Tex.; E. V. Lay, St. Joe, Ark.; F. E. Morrison, Colbert, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23568. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34609. Sample no. 22740-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6 and 7, 1934, in various shipments by J. M. Lake, McPherson, Iowa.; Hicks Service Station, Forest City, Mo.; James Sherard, Fairport, Mo.; G. E. Sequist, Havensville, Kans.; and C. H. Knapp, San Antonio, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 10, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23569. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34610. Sample no. 22788-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 8-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in part by Thurman Waters, from Pyatt, Ark., and in part by Howard McKay, from Dresden, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23570. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34614. Sample no. 3575-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8 and 9, 1934, in various shipments by Bill Labbing, Hopkins, Mo.; McCall Merc. Co., Isadora, Mo.; B. W. Pryor, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. E. Wishmeyer, Corydon, Iowa; Emil Coenen, Panama, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23571. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34615. Sample no. 23402-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, by H. I. Mossman, from Colby, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23572. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34616. Sample no. 23543-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in part by B. R. McCurry, Milo, Kans., and in part by Producers Sales Exchange, Shenandoah, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23573. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34617. Sample no. 23449-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1934, in part by Sylvester Garst, Watson, Mo., and in part by F. Powers, Stratton, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23574. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34618. Sample no. 23450-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7 and 8, 1934, in part by L. O. Mott, Braymer, Mo., and in part by A. L. Dodd, River Sioux, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23575. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34619. Sample no. 3574-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in part by Goodin Produce, Pollock Junction, Mo., and in part by Ed Straker, Edinburg, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23576. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34620. Sample no. 3304-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1934, in various shipments by Wayman & Stanton, Watson, Mo.; J. Rosenbohm, Langdon, Mo.; Elmer Mann, Cosby, Mo.; Guy R. Johnson, Deloit, Iowa; P. Rotti, Carrol, Iowa.; J. R. Moravek, Munden, Kans.; Mrs. J. M. Cole, Melbourne, Mo.; R. W. McBeath, Cameron, Mo.; Otto Tarol, Clarkesdale, Mo.; W. M. Bauer, Stewartville, Mo.; M. C. Meador, Chillicothe, Mo.; C. R. Pulliam, Hamburg, Iowa; and Wilson Hatchery, Malvern, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23577. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twenty-five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34621. Sample no. 3573-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7 and 8, 1934, in various shipments by W. S. Conner, Cumberland, Iowa.; Guy Michael, Winona, Kans.; Earl Wolfhousen, Valley Falls, Kans.; Borden's Produce Co., Lenora, Kans.; E. C. Whitney, Delia, Kans.; Glen L. Lenpold, Frankfort, Kans.; John T. Kennedy, Hiawatha, Kans.; Holyoke Farmer's Produce Co., Holyoke, Colo.; Borden's Produce Co., Salina, Kans.; Farmer's Store, Gosham, Kans.; H. C. Inholder, Hutchinson, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23578. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eleven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34632. Sample no. 22787-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eleven 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in various shipments by Cooperative Produce Association, Farragut, Iowa; C. J. Scott, Corning, Iowa; Griffin Elevator, Ridgeway, Mo.; Geo. Long, Grayson, Mo.; Hans F. Jess, Schleswig, Iowa; F. B. Leuck, Meola, Iowa; I. W. McIlmay, Tarkio, Mo.; R. G. Ward, Glasco, Kans.; Clark Proud, Fairfax, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Foods and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23579. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34633. Sample no. 22741-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6 and 7, 1934, in part by Frank Daley, Burke, S. Dak., and in part by Farmers Exchange, Rea, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23580. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream, et al. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34634. Sample no. 22785-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans and one 8-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6, 7, and 8, 1934, in various shipments by Jesse F. Mehrli, Mound City, Mo.; D. A. Killough, Ridge-way, Mo.; J. Everet Finney, Princeton, Mo.; Clarence Seyfer, Fortesque, Mo.; Theo. Dorman, Glenwood, Iowa; W. H. Schuorenberg, Van Tassell, Wyo.; G. T. Slattery, Jamesport, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 10, 1934, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23581. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twenty-six 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34871, 34876. Sample nos. 3312-B, 22747-B.)

On November 16 and 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 13, and 15, 1934, in various shipments by Geo. Axtell, Wewela, S. Dak.; Fred Legge, Clearfield, S. Dak.; M. E. Thornhill, Haxton, Colo.; John Goscha, Selden, Kans.; Mrs. Winnie Davis, Rexford, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16 and 20, 1934, Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23582. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34869, 34873. Sample nos. 22748-B, 23544-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district

court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon, one 8-gallon, and four 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11 and 12, 1934, in various shipments by Henry Ott, Enid, Okla.; G. W. Milum, Pyatt, Ark.; F. L. Magness, Pyatt, Ark.; Ray Cunningham, Everton, Ark.; and John Loveless, Searcy, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23583. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34870. Sample no. 22750-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13 and 14, 1934, in part by Ida B. Kajorice, Harrisonville, Mo., and in part by H. B. Nance, Green Forest, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23584. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34872. Sample no. 27301-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and three 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by H. Prince, Council Bluffs, Iowa; J. Ernest Finney, Goshen, Mo.; Lanie Pierce, Albany, Mo.; Hugh McGinnis, Mount City, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23585. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34875. Sample no. 23405-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, in part by K. C. Willis, Winifred, Kans., and in part by W. S. Shearer, River Sioux, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23586. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 2½-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34855. Sample no. 22798-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in various lots by L. M. Collins, Harts-horne, Okla.; Frank Shelton, Kinta, Okla.; and C. M. Streetman, Grapeland, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23587. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34856. Sample no. 27353-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24, 1934, by L. S. Thompson, from Castle, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23588. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34857. Sample no. 27303-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, in various lots by A. F. Giles, Celeste, Tex.; Jim Bishop, Castle, Okla.; Oscar Klaverweiden, Medwell, Okla. (from Keyes, Okla.); Mrs. Lee Wilkerson, Leonard, Tex.; Ed Hudson, Perrin, Tex.; Garland Stone, Alba, Tex.; G. H. Barfield, Kaufman, Tex.; R. L. Tolbert, Greenville, Tex.; American Butter Co., Chelsea Station, Vinita, Okla.; B. M. Jones, Humbolt, Kans.; Erie Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Erie, Kans.; L. Moore, Hiawatha, Kans.; A. H. Fawkes & Sons, Garnett, Kans.; American Butter Co.; Vinita, Okla. (Nowata Station); Johnson Co. Produce Co., Olathe, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 24, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23589. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34859. Sample no. 27263-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce, on or about November 24, 1934, in various shipments by L. J. Jenkins, Caney, Okla.; E. E. Moore, Bennington, Okla.; S. C. Roberts, Sharado, Tex.; J. J. Moody, Alba, Tex.; and R. Kears, Fort Cobb, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23590. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34860. Sample no. 22775-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24 and 25, 1934, in various shipments by Ralph Lillard, Gentry, Ark.; McAllister Bros., Gravette, Ark.; Bob Petty, Siloam Springs, Ark.; and Mrs. Stella Patille, Bloomburg, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23591. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eleven 5-Gallon Cans and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34861. Sample no. 23412-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 20, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. L. E. Page, Sulphur Rock, Ark. (from Batesville, Ark.); John A. Fuhrman, Hennessey, Okla.; Mary Sweetin, Kiowa Okla.; G. P. Talley, Colbert, Okla.; B. E. Pembroke, St. Joe, Tex.; C. R. Brackett, Bennington, Okla.; Lloyd Ratliff, Washington, Okla.; E. F. Rowland, Coweta, Okla.; Roy Sisney, Coweta, Okla.; W. G. Howard, Bonita, Tex.; Luther A. Keel, Coweta, Okla.; Mrs. F. M. Collie, Crocker, Ark.; Mrs. H. Osmon, Bald Knob, Okla.; and Howard Custer, Okemah, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23592. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34862. Sample no. 3500-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, 1934, by Geo. W. Zumwalt, from Vinita, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23593. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34863. Sample no. 22770-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo. alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in various lots by J. R. Blair, Abbott, Tex.; F. M. Blair, Colony, Kans.; Grady Stone, Bells, Tex.; John Moore, Bells, Tex.; B. A. Starr, Adams, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23594. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34864. Sample no. 27327-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by Adolph Vajdak, Caldwell, Tex.; H. Richesin, Crickett, Ark.; H. K. Graves, Wellsville, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23595. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34865. Sample no. 3496-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, by J. B. Perry, from Bronson, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23596. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34893. Sample no. 27261-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six 5-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, and 23, 1934, in various lots

by W. S. Smith, Allen, Tex.; Gardner Bros., Pryor, Okla.; R. T. Miller, Altoona, Kans.; R. Goebel, Fayetteville, Tex.; L. P. Palmer, Leflore, Okla.; and Joe Howard, Cameron, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23597. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34894. Sample no. 27310-B.)

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 25, 1934, by H. C. Muzingo, from Buffalo, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23598. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34895. Sample no. 3498-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 20, 1934, by Geo. N. White, from Mulberry, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23599. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One Ten-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34896. Sample no. 23411-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, by J. V. Henderson, from Severy, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23600. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34897. Sample no. 22772-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, by Johnson's Produce,

from Fort Scott, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Borden's Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23601. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34898. Sample no. 27307-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, by O. W. Bottorff, Rogers, Ark., and R. A. Thornton, Muskogee, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23602. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34899. Sample no. 27311-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24, 1934, in various shipments by Bessie Carter, Thayer, Kans.; Latham & Son, Pleasanton, Kans.; Raymond Card, Coffeyville, Kans.; J. S. Knight, Adair, Okla.; Mrs. H. F. Williams, Madison, Kans.; Robert Tolliver, Wetmore, Kans.; R. H. Maas, Alma, Kans.; Anna White, Water Valley, Ark.; and R. G. Latimer, Arkinda, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23603. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirty-seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34900. Sample no. 22767-B.)

On November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17 and 18, 1934, in various shipments by Ben Chestnut, Chanute, Kans.; Lawrence Hickey, Coffeyville, Kans.; Nowata Produce Co., Nowata, Okla.; Geo. M. Zumwalt, Vinita, Okla.; Acme Service, Lawrence, Kans.; Morris Cash Store, Fulton, Kans.; Grenner Produce Co., Independence, Kans.; Galena Produce Co., Galena, Kans.; Avonell Akin, Baxter Springs, Kans.; W. J. Ross, Kincaid, Kans.; Dan Hummel, Mound City, Kans.; Geo. Columbia, Chetopa, Kans.; Ross Produce, Blue Mound, Kans.; Guy E. Turner, Girard, Kans.; and Farmers Union, Garnett, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23604. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34901. Sample no. 3592-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24, 1934, in various shipments by R. L. Fouts, Mound City, Kans.; F. J. King, Arkansas City, Kans.; R. L. Chenoweth, Woodward, Okla.; R. S. Welch, Waldron, Kans.; Claude Jenkins, Atlanta, Kans.; Gordon Lucas, Clearwater, Kans.; S. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kans.; E. R. Mercer, Burden, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Independent Creamery, Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23605. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34906. Sample no. 27323-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by William Gerson, from Golden Eagle, Ill.; Van Griffin, from Henderson, Tenn.; Hiemeier Sisters, from Okawville, Ill.; B. F. Riplogle, from Medina, Tenn.; Mrs. A. M. Smith, from Atoka, Tenn.; D. M. Odom, from Success, Ark.; J. C. Evans, from Flinton, Ill.; and Clayton Johnston, from Bradford, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the claimant having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23606. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34907. Sample no. 27341-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 11 and 12, 1934, in various shipments by R. A. Edmonton, from Marmaduke, Ark.; Brown & Edwards, from Beebe, Ark.; and E. S. Sheppard, from Beebe, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23607. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34908. Sample no. 3867-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 5-gallon cans

of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 12, 1934, in various shipments by Tony H. Drexilina, from Alton, Ill.; Hite Stubblefield, from Pocahontas, Ark.; Mrs. Ina Holder, from Medina, Tenn.; J. M. Carroll, from Newbern, Tenn.; Mrs. H. E. Tomlison, from Magness, Ark.; Archie Watt, from Medina, Tenn.; and J. N. Pirtle, from Toone, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23608. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34909. Sample no. 27338-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4, 1934, in various shipments by Lee Wallis, Harrison, Ark.; F. A. Teague, Berryville, Ark.; and S. C. Sherman, Atlanta, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 12, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Cudahy Packing Co. of Louisiana, Ltd., Neosho, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23609. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34910. Sample no. 22771-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, by Mrs. Fred De Noya, Fairfax, Okla., and B. V. B. Cream Co., Rogers, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23610. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34911. Sample no. 27427-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 23, 1934, by D. E. Ridenhour, Waldron, Ark., and Dan Macklin, Greeley, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23611. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34912. Sample no. 22763-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in various shipments by W. B. Kerry, Goodrich, Kans.; Norman C. Wolf, Andover, Kans.; and Geo. C. Dodge, Andover, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee the Independent Creamery, Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23612. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34926. Sample no. 11475-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 12, 1934, in various shipments by Blakeman Produce Co., from Manchester, Ill.; B. & W. Produce Co., from Enfield, Ill.; B. K. Boyd, from Fulton, Ky.; and W. L. Smith, from Henderson, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 20, 1934, the P. A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23613. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34927. Sample no. 23579-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 14, 1934, in part by John H. Donjon, from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill., and in part by John Moran, from Austin, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 20, 1934, the Aro Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23614. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34928. Sample no. 3868-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 13, 1934, in part by Brown & Edwards, from Beebe, Ark., and in part by Tom Hunter from Prairie Du Rocher, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 20, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23615. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34929. Sample no. 27342-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 13, 1934, in various shipments by Jeff Satterfield, from Swiften, Ark.; J. E. Norman, from Minturn, Ark.; and Mrs. M. E. Truitt, from Elba, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 20, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23616. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34930. Sample no. 27361-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 13, 1934, by Mrs. Frances Thiel, from Waterloo, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 20, 1934, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23617. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fourteen 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34931. Sample no. 27357-B.)

On December 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fourteen 5-gallon cans of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 9, 1934, in various shipments by W. W. Griggs, from Humboldt, Tenn.; W. A. Thompson, from Humboldt, Tenn.; P. B. Barksdale, from Bells, Tenn.; Wilbur Jones, from Kossuth, Miss.; Mrs. R. L. Putt, from Blue Springs, Miss.; J. F. Rhodes, from Medina, Tenn.; Elvin Woodsmall, from Monette, Ark.; M. L. Jones, from Henderson, Tenn.; Walter Rushing, from Imboden, Ark.; L. S. Whitehurst, from Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. A. H. Phillips, from Magness, Ark.; Frank S. Curry, from Coulterville, Ill.; Lee Stewart, from Henderson, Tenn.; and G. A. Boles, from Pangborn, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 13, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23618. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34932. Sample no. 27358-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 10, 1934, by E. S. Sheppard, from Beebe, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23619. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34935. Sample no. 23415-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 23, 1934, in various shipments by T. J. Johnson, Royce City, Tex.; J. A. Doom, Castle, Okla.; and J. M. Barnes, George West, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23620. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34936. Sample no. 27330-B.)

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, by M. McMahon, from Beattie, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 26, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23621. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34937. Sample no. 27331-B.)

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, by Joseph A. Fuksa, Bison, Okla., and Winterschiedt Produce Co., Seneca, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 26, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Westlawn Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23622. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34979. Sample no. 11474-B.)

On December 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 12, 1934, by E. D. Mansker, from Rockwood, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 15, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23623. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34980. Sample no. 27356-B.)

On December 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 27, 1934, by Geo. Stiglmire from Leavenworth, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 6, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23624. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34981. Sample no. 3314-B.)

On December 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of cream at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in various shipments by M. F. Pease, Denton, Kans.; L. C. Nieman, Nortonville, Kans.; Wm. Wehring, Sr., Nortonville, Kans.; Frank Jedicka, Hanover, Kans.; Jesse L. Kaster, Denton, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23625. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34982. Sample no. 23582-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4, 1934, by Byrds Store, from Gassville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 18, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, Swift & Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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Hornor, P. F.	23537
Hotsenpiller, J. O.	23429
Houfek, Ernest	23471
Hovatter, C. R.	23434
Howard, Joe	23596
Howard, W. G.	23591
Howden, J. B.	23472
Hromas, Anton	23501
Hudson, Ed.	23588
Hull Feed Store	23542
Hummel, Dan	23603
Hunter, Tom	23614
Hurt, J. R.	23539
Ingalls, W. H.	23488
Inholder, H. C.	23577
Iverson, Ole	23441
Ivy, Brantley	23548
Jamieson, J. R.	23456
Javine, M. C.	23559
Jedicka, Frank	23624
Jeffries, L. A.	23433
Jenkins, Claude	23604
Jenkins, John	23485
Jenkins, L. J.	23589
Jensen's Cash Produce	23467, 23469
Jess, H. F.	23578
Jess, Mrs. M.	23473
Johnson Co. Produce Co.	23588
Johnson, G. R.	23576
Johnson, J. O.	23453
Johnson, Ole	23496
Johnson Produce Co.	23466
Johnson, T. J.	23619
Johnson, W. E.	23550
Johnson's Produce	23600
Johnston, Clayton	23605
Johnston, L. R.	23427
Jones, B. M.	23588
Jones, M. L.	23617
Jones, T. S.	23538
Jones, Victor	23510
Jones, Wilbur	23617
Jong, Mrs. O. S.	23486
Kajorice, I. B.	23583
Kaster, J. L.	23624
Kaufman, J. D.	23450
Kaufman, J. T.	23506
Kearse, R.	23589
Keel, L. A.	23591
Kelley, Jos.	23459
Kemin, F. W.	23544
Kennedy, J. T.	23577
Kern, C. F.	23558
Kerry, W. B.	23611
Klenor, C. N.	23558
Killgore, J. A.	23544
Killough, D. A.	23580
King, F. J.	23604
Kisner, A. E.	23434
Klaverweiden, Oscar	23588

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—continued.

	N. J. No.
Knapp, C. H.	23568
Knapps Good Will Store	23497
Knight, J. S.	23602
Kongsle, Axel	23475
Kovotch, John	23476
Kruse, W. C.	23450
Krutenger, A.	23499
Kundert, O. J.	23461
Labbing, Bill	23570
Laber, F. A.	23498
Lake, J. M.	23568
Lammers, A. J.	23442
Larsen, Anton	23461
Latham & Son	23602
Latimer, R. G.	23602
Laxson, H. C.	23556
Lay, E. V.	23567
Layton, John	23429
Ledbetter, W. D.	23515
Lee, Ed.	23501
Lefers, Chris	23487
Legge, Fred	23581
Leisure, Roy	23565
Lenpold, G. L.	23577
Leonard & Donley	23431
Lerew, Kenneth	23488
Leuck, F. B.	23578
Lilbolt, Clyde	23451
Lichty, John	23479
Liebelt, B. A.	23471
Liebig Mercantile	23499
Liese, Otto	23501
Lillard, Ralph	23505
Linthicum, C. G.	23429
Linzmeier, C. L.	23469
Littlefield, W. S.	23544
Logsdon, Ellis	23538
Long, George	23578
Lord, A. W.	23450
Lough, A. E.	23433
Loveless, John	23582
Loveless, J. W.	23533
Lowder, Ernest	23567
Lowthian, P. S.	23465
Lucas, Gordon	23604
Luick, A. W.	23459
Lumpkin, L. L.	23558
Lundquist, A. B.	23450
Lynch, Virgil	23434
McAllister Bros.	23590
McAllister, J. W.	23528
McBeath, R. W.	23576
McCafferty, T. J.	23539
McCain, Cordia	23521
McCall Merc. Co.	23570
McClure, I. M.	23549
McCollum, Frank	23539
McComas, C. C.	23548
McCord, H. M.	23533
McCoy, R. L.	23562
McCurry, B. R.	23572
McGillivray, Dougall	23458
McGinnis, Hugh	23584
McIlmoy, I. W.	23578
McKay, Howard	23569
McKenzie, K. D.	23558
McLain, A. M.	23548
McMahon, M.	23620
Maas, R. H.	23602
Macklin, Dan	23610
Magness, F. L.	23582
Mansker, E. D.	23622
Mann, Elmer	23576
Manuel, Geo.	23530
Mares, James	23482
Marshall, W. F.	23443
Martin, Everitt	23558
Mattis, H. H.	23435
Maxwell, Orel	23433
Mayfield, Chas	23513
Meachem, J. A.	23558
Meador, M. C.	23576
Meek, Stewart	23507
Meek's Grocery	23504
Mehrl, J. F.	23580
Mercer, E. R.	23604
Merrick, W. C.	23533
Metz, Nick	23454

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—continued.

	N. J. No.
Miami Seed Store	23552
Michael, David	23428
Michael, Guy	23577
Mickel, L. E.	23450
Midyett, Gertrude	23525
Mike, W. R.	23431
Millacek, C. D.	23558
Miller, Blon	23558
Miller, C. B.	23517
Miller, C. L.	23540
Miller, E. P.	23544
Miller, E. W.	23428
Miller, Franklin	23507
Miller, J. M.	23567
Miller, R. T.	23596
Millum, G. W.	23582
Mobridge Creamery & Produce Co.	23439
Moody, J. J.	23589
Moore, C. A.	23450
Moore, E. E.	23589
Moore, John	23593
Moore, L.	23588
Moore, S. W.	23428
Moran, John	23613
Moravek, J. R.	23576
Morgan, W. R.	23521
Morris Cash Store	23603
Morris, H. R.	23430
Morrison, F. E.	23567
Morrow, T. B.	23558
Mossman, H. I.	23571
Motacek, Anton	23445
Mott, L. O.	23574
Mueller, Peter	23488
Mueller, P. H.	23441
Muzingo, H. C.	23597
Nance, H. B.	23583
Nash, G. F.	23450
Neel, V.	23430
Neill, H. C.	23454
Neilson, Oscar	23493
Newburg Cash Store	23450
Nicholson, H. M.	23454
Nicola, A.	23499
Nieman, L. C.	23624
Niessen, Jens	23499
Norman, J. E.	23615
Northcutt, J. L.	23503
Nowata Produce Co.	23603
Nutter, C. E.	23432
Nyrash, F. W.	23440
O'Brien, D. U.	23431
Odom, D. M.	23605
Oestrich, B. A.	23450
Ollenburger, Edwin	23561
Olson, O. F.	23486
Osmon, Mrs. H.	23591
Ott, Henry	23582
Oudd, Robert	23508
Page, Mrs. L. E.	23591
Palmer, L. P.	23596
Parke, W. F.	23558
Parks, Mattie	23567
Parsons, W. O.	23545
Partridge, J. F.	23542
Patille, Stella	23590
Paton, Wilbur	23500
Patrick, R. L.	23558
Patterson, M. W.	23558
Patterson, Russel	23554
Patton, O. H.	23509
Payne, Dewey	23558
Peabody, A. E.	23537
Peak, J. W.	23461
Pearce, T. D.	23543
Pease, M. F.	23624
Peightel, Wm.	23434
Pembroke, B. E.	23591
Perry, J. B.	23595
Peters, Dean	23552
Petersen, Jens.	23494, 23495
Peterson, Mrs. A.	23494
Peterson, Albert	23451
Peterson, Chas	23496
Peterson, James	23558
Peterson, Roy	23456
Petty, Bob.	23590

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—continued.

N. J. No.

Peuhler, W. C.	23453
Pflugrath, Wm.	23496
Phillips, Mrs. A. H.	23617
Piatt, Mrs. Grover.	23543
Pickkola, Mrs. Kreetta	23479
Pierce, J. T.	23507
Pierce, Lanje	23584
Pirtle, J. M.	23607
Poling, H. O.	23434
Poling, Lee	23431
Pool, J. L.	23566
Pope, J. M.	23504
Powers, F.	23573
Price, Agnes	23558
Price, W. W.	23431
Priest, G. M.	23566
Priest, Peter	23467
Prikey, Virgil	23558
Prince, H.	23584
Producers Sales Exchange	23572
Proud, Clark	23578
Pryor, B. W.	23570
Puckett, F. A.	23485
Pulliam, C. R.	23576
Putt, Mrs. R. L.	23617
Ramsey, S. A.	23604
Rance, Charles	23460
Raney, J. M.	23506
Raper, M.	23537
Ratliff, Lloyd	23591
Ratzloff, A. E.	23482
Rau, Fred.	23461
Ray, Walter	23558
Reaves, I. F.	23558
Reed, W. C.	23433
Reede, J. C.	23480
Rempfer & Sons	23450
Rempfer, C. & Son	23450
Rhodes, J. F.	23617
Richardson, J. T.	23450
Richesin, H.	23594
Ridenhour, D. E.	23610
Ridenour, Ray	23434
Riffey, M.	23519
Ringer, H.	23544
Riplogle, B. F.	23605
Ripper, T. J.	23530
Risinger, Charles	23519
River Falls Produce Co.	23467
Roberts, S. C.	23589
Robertson, J. G.	23566
Robertson, Lois	23519
Robertson, W. E.	23566
Robinson, J. A.	23501
Robinson, O. L.	23433
Rodgers, J. E.	23434
Rogers Creamery Co.	23510
Rogers, Ed.	23567
Rose, Geo.	23434
Rosenbohm, J.	23576
Rosier, J. O.	23434
Ross Produce	23603
Ross, W. J.	23564
Rossing, Chas.	23558
Rossmiller, Lizzie	23495
Rossmosen, Walter	23564
Rotti, P.	23576
Rowland, E. F.	23591
Ruckman, G. C.	23433
Ruggles, I. E.	23476
Rushing, Minnie	23542
Rushing, Walter	23617
Russell, J. W.	23558
Rychnovsky, Frank	23483
Sanders, Leonard	23539
Sarsten, G. B.	23497
Satterfield, Jeff.	23615
Scarborough, Geo.	23444
Schackow, F. J.	23487
Schlekeway, Joe	23443
Schmidt, Carl	23492
Schmike, Herman	23479
Schnittger, Harry	23456
Schott, F. F.	23465
Schrader, S. B.	23462
Schroeder, Albert	23459
Schuh, Jacob, Jr.	23485
Schulte, W. J.	23504

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—continued.

N. J. No.

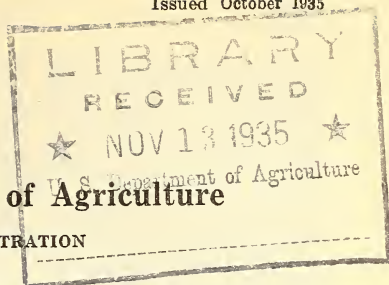
Schultz, Arthur	23544
Schultz, Gust G.	23446
Schuorenberg, W. H.	23580
Schwab, Peter, Jr.	23440
Scott, C. J.	23578
Scrannage, Chas.	23433
Segers, M. S.	23543
Self, Ernest	23542
Sequist, G. E.	23568
Seyfer, Clarence	23580
Schaffer, F. D.	23433
Sharp, G. R.	23558
Sharp, Mrs. J. P.	23522
Shearer, W. S.	23585
Shelton, Frank	23586
Sheppard, E. S.	23518, 23606
Sherard, James	23568
Sherman, S. C.	23608
Shriner, Ned.	23428
Siedle, A. R.	23518
Sinclair, L. E.	23548
Siper, Isiah	23434
Sisney, Roy	23591
Sisseton Farmers Creamery Co.	23439, 23456
Sjong, Mrs. C.	23467
Slattery, G. T.	23580
Small, C. B.	23549
Smearman, G. W.	23429
Smiddy, G. W.	23539
Smith, Mrs. A. M.	23605
Smith, C. H.	23566
Smith, Edwin	23542
Smith, Otto	23433
Smith, W. L.	23612
Smith, W. S.	23596
Smith, W. W.	23503
Smooth, A. M.	23559
Smythe, J. G.	23437
Snapp, E. J.	23434
Snellenberger, J. A.	23440
Snyder, C. M.	23434
Snyder, H. A.	23428
Soffold, W. H.	23557
Southard, J. W.	23513
Sowers, Dave	23552
Spicer, L. E.	23520
Sprenger, Jacob, Jr.	23456
Staats, Henry	23558
Starnes, Sam	23563
Starr, B. A.	23593
Starr, R. S.	23497
Stenberg, G. A.	23494
Stephan, F. E.	23457
Stephens, O. H.	23517
Stermolle, John	23556
Stewart, Lee	23617
Stiglmaire, Geo.	23623
Stone, Garland	23588
Stone, Grady	23593
Stone, H. D.	23468
Stoppelworth, Mrs. Herman	23483
Straker, Ed.	23575
Streetman, C. M.	23586
Stubbsfield, Hite	23607
Stucklik, A. E.	23450
Stumpf, Elvin	23542
Suber, H. L.	23546
Sundbakken, Hans	23455
Sweetin, Mary	23591
Tacy, Woodford	23427
Talley, G. P.	23591
Tarol, Otto	23576
Taylor, Roy	23545
Taylor, W. H.	23558
Teague, F. A.	23608
Tennant, F. M.	23428
Ternens, S. F.	23553
Terrill, H. S.	23544
Tessman, Paul	23462
Thiel, Frances	23616
Thompson, L. S.	23587
Thompson, W. A.	23617
Thornhill, M. E.	23581
Thorson	23494
Thornton, R. A.	23601
Tolbert, R. L.	23588
Tolliver, Robert	23602

Dairy products—Continued.

cream—continued.	N. J. No.
Tomlinson, Jessie	23543
Tomlinson, L. N.	23538
Tomlinson, Mrs. H. E.	23607
Tooley, Al.	23486
Toothman, F. O.	23428
Truitt, Mrs. M. E.	23615
Turner, Donnie	23558
Turner, G. E.	23564, 23603
Turrentine, John	23544
Ullin, Glen	23440
Upshur Dairy Prod. Co.	23433
Vajdak, Adolph	23594
Vance, Geo.	23499
Vandevier, E. M.	23559
Vaughan, J. L.	23545
Vienna Produce Co.	23519
Wacker, William	23464
Waddell, Ray	23548
Wagner, J. J.	23470
Wahl, Wm.	23483
Walden, C. H.	23503
Walker, G. P.	23544
Walker, J. M.	23549
Wallis, Lee	23608
Walters, Wm.	23438
Ward, R. G.	23578
Washington, Ira	23552
Watson, David	23432
Watson, O. M.	23566
Waters, Thurman	23569
Watt, Archie	23607
Wayman & Stanton	23576
Weber, Bartley	23442
Weber, L. L.	23563
Weed, A. C.	23544
Weeks, Herbert	23538
Wehring, Wm., Sr.	23624
Wehunt, W. J.	23503
Weiss, C. W.	23550
Weiss, H. H.	23497
Welch, R. S.	23604
Welford, Delphia	23524
Werlher, Clara	23548
Westphal, G. T.	23465
Wheeler, W. H.	23526
White, Anna	23602
White, B. D.	23428
White, C. A.	23427
White, G. N.	23598
White, J. L.	23475
White, N. E.	23489
White Produce Co.	23502, 23564
White, T. C.	23558
Whitehurst, L. S.	23617
Whitney, E. C.	23577
Wielbelhaus, L. J.	23471
Wiedrich, G. P.	23481
Wiercinski, Joseph	23491
Wiggins, J. L.	23552
Wiley, H. E.	23559
Wilkerson, Edgar	23534
Wilkerson, Mrs. Lee	23588
Wilkinson, Chester	23529
Williams, H. F.	23546
Williams, Mrs. H. F.	23602
Williams, J. A.	23566, 23546
Williams Produce Co.	23519
Williams, S. O.	23430
Willis, K. C.	23585
Wilson, F. C.	23433
Wilson Hatchery	23576
Winterschiedt Produce Co.	23621
Wismeyer, J. E.	23570
Witasck Bros.	23469
Witt, Peter	23499
Wittich, Fred	23487
Wolf, N. C.	23611
Wolfe, Martin	23430
Wolfhausen, Earl	23577
Wood, J. G.	23503
Woodford, C. H.	23430
Woodsmall, Elvin	23617
Wray, G. C.	23503
Wright, D. M.	23538
Wright, Winnie	23558
Wright, Lulu	23508
Wyant, H. A.	23442
Yellville Produce Co.	23528

Dairy products—Continued.

cream—continued.	N. J. No.
Zeien, Math	23443
Zidon, Mrs. Anton	23464
Zumph, Paul	23444
Zumwalt, G. M.	23603
Zumwalt, G. W.	23564, 23592
Kraft Velveta:	
Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corpora- tion	23304
Eggs, frozen:	
Marshall Kirby Co.	23301
Western Produce Co.	23313
Feed:	
alfalfa leaf meal:	
Fox Co.	23326
National Mineral Products Co., Ltd.	23326, 23327
Saunders Mills, Inc.	23351
beef and bone scrap:	
Consolidated By-Product Co.	23334
fish meal:	
Consolidated By-Product Co.	23334
Fish:	
frozen:	
Cantor, Sol.	23393
Vita Food Products, Inc.	23393
meal. See Feed.	
tullibees:	
Brewster, Roy	23392
Graham crackers. See Crackers.	
Kraft Velveta. See Dairy products.	
Oil, salad:	
Buonocore, Vincent, Inc.	23314
Modern Packing Co.	23325, 23378
Peaches, canned:	
Roberts Bros., Inc.	23356
Peanuts:	
Columbian Peanut Co.	23310
Pears:	
Council, M. L.	23377
canned:	
National Fruit Canning Co.	23350
Peas, canned:	
Webster, G. L., Canning Co., Inc.	23306
Pepper hash:	
Kirgan's Arcadia Farms, Inc.	23352
Raspberries, canned:	
Hunt Bros. Packing Co.	23302
Pacific North West Canning Co.	23302
Ravioli, canned:	
Mama's Ravioli Co.	23309
Santa Maria Packing Corpo- ration	23309
Relish, hot:	
Kirgan's Arcadia Farms, Inc.	23352
sweet:	
Kirgan's Arcadia Farms, Inc.	23352
Shellfish:	
shrimp, canned:	
Atlantic Sea Food Packers.	23330
Cincinnati Wholesale Grocery Co.	23329
Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corporation	23329
Dunbar-Dukate Co., Inc.	23379
Goffin, S. S.	23357
Gulf Coast Canneries	23305
Meyer & Lange	23330
Nassau Packing Co.	23328, 23337, 23357
Nassau Sound Packing Co.	23328, 23337, 23357
Pitre, H. J.	23319
Pratt-Mallory Co.	23305
Seaman Bros., Inc.	23380
Smith, J. A.	23380
Southern Shell Fish Co.	23335
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Co.	23335
White Villa Grocers Co., Inc.	23329
Tomato sauce:	
Dickman, I. & Sons.	23312
Orange County Cannery	23312
Tullibees. See Fish.	
Vermouth:	
Imperial Distilling Corpora- tion	23307



United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

23626-23825

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 10, 1935]

23626. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 166 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33417. Sample no. 3086-B.)

On August 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 cans (166 gallons) of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 24, 1934, in various lots by W. E. Steger (or Mrs. Milton Pribble), Corinth, Ky.; H. C. Ransom, Williamstown, Ky.; Ambrose Callicote, Huntington, W. Va.; Lizzie Juett, Georgetown, Ky.; Otos Lewis, Huntington, W. Va.; Monroe Morris, New Hope, Ky.; D. E. Stephenson, Dry Ridge, Ky.; Fern Stephenson, English, Ind.; D. E. Sewell, Wilmore, Ky.; N. D. Fuls, Huntington, W. Va.; J. C. Sizemore, Beetle, Ky.; Joseph Heim, Alexandria, Ky.; Ernest Fancher, Bradford, Ky.; M. P. Mullins, Walton, Ky.; Jake Seiter, California, Ky.; Wm. Schultz, California, Ky.; E. Binder & C. Readnor, Big Bone, Ky.; J. L. Rich, Hamilton, Ky.; Nannie Kelley, Pleasureville, Ky.; R. F. Wasson, Eminence, Ky.; Sank Aldridge, Turner's Station, Ky.; Murphy Hudson, Corinth, Ky.; Omer Purvis, Stamping Ground, Ky.; Mrs. Ben White, Corinth, Ky.; J. T. Fightmaster, Sadieville, Ky.; H. F. Smith, Georgetown, Ky.; N. P. Parrish, Stamping Ground, Ky.; Peter Weinel, Cold Springs, Ky.; Frank Wagner, Alexandria, Ky.; Lewis Wagner, Sr., Alexandria, Ky.; Russel Reed, Claryville, Ky.; Niley Craft, Alexandria, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Tri State Butter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 25, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23627. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. A Large Quantity of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33418. Sample no. 2876-B, et al.)

On August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 110 cans of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 21 and 22, 1934, in various lots by John A. Marxer, Brookville, Ind.; C. W. Bever, Glenwood, Ind.; Dale Twineham, Bedford, Ky.; E. H. Walker, Paint Lick, Ky.; Mae Jennings, Berea, Ky.; G. A. Goodman, Georgetown, Ky.; Emma Holland, Georgetown, Ky.; Crittenden Cream Station, Crittenden, Ky.; Dry Ridge Cream Station, Dry Ridge, Ky.; W. L. Phelps, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. E. Cole, Salvisa, Ky.; G. A. Clark, Hatton, Ky.; Cyé Martin, Eagle, Ky.; Howard Staples, Bedford, Ky.; Maddox &

Adams, Eminence, Ky.; C. A. Waite, Frankfort, Ky.; George Staples, Bedford, Ky.; G. C. Weldon, Sanders, Ky.; Elmer Oak, Eagle, Ky.; Jessie Rodgers, Frankfort, Ky.; Henry Todd, Berea, Ky.; Fred Beutel, Worthville, Ky.; Mrs. A. J. Owens, Bromo, Ky.; J. W. Clifton, Georgetown, Ky.; L. H. Burns, Eagle, Ky.; Wm. Webster, Worthville, Ky.; D. M. Maddox, Sulphur, Ky.; Mrs. L. W. Lee, Frankfort, Ky.; Lillie Noel, Sanders, Ky.; Alda Kendall, Bedford, Ky.; J. B. Payton, Frankfort, Ky.; Charley Owens, Bromo, Ky.; Otis Johnson, Winchester, Ky.; Palmer Coyle, Owings, Ky.; O. W. Wiggan, New Washington, Ind.; Thornton Skelton, Salem, Ind.; Jesse Dean, Salem, Ind.; Ruth Reder, Vevay, Ind.; Charles Heath, Brooksbury, Ind.; Henry Hukill, Osgood, Ind.; Ben Peterson, North Vernon, Ind.; Otis Corya, North Vernon, Ind.; Carl Dryden, Wirt, Ind.; E. A. Webster, North Vernon, Ind.; Ira Corya, Comiskey, Ind.; Edna Hall, Paris Crossing, Ind.; Alma Foley, Osgood, Ind.; Boone Rose, Underwood, Ind.; Ernest Robinson, Nabb, Ind.; Grace Zimmerman, Lexington, Ind.; John Mercer, Scottsburg, Ind.; Charles McLean, Nabb, Ind.; Albert Hoffman, Paris Crossing, Ind.; Seymour Station, Seymour, Ind.; Delbert Coulter (or D. C. Coulter), Bloomfield, Ind.; Frank Downey, Pleasureville, Ky.; G. D. Smith, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; W. F. Bramblett, Defoe, Ky.; Sarah Richey, Underwood, Ind.; Geo. W. Wells, Salem, Ind.; Leroy Davis, Scottsburg, Ind.; Fred Ashabraner, Salem, Ind.; John Strouse, Salem, Ind.; Alice Foster, Salem, Ind.; Ida Riggle, Underwood, Ind.; H. L. Ashabraner, Salem, Ind.; Mike Dean, Salem, Ind.; Grace Dinsmore, Salem, Ind.; John Brock, Salem, Ind.; Merchants Creamery Co., Madison, Ind.; Lena Bramberger, Scottsburg, Ind.; E. E. Lauderbaugh, Brooksbury, Ind.; Hettie Carlisle, Lexington, Ind.; Will Nelson, Salem, Ind.; Frank Baker, Salem, Ind.; Gertie Dance, Brooksbury, Ind.; Omar Anderson, Salem, Ind.; Marion Gardner, Salem, Ind.; Hannah Ellis, Salem, Ind.; W. I. Thompson, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Mrs. R. E. Bolton, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; G. H. Hulette, Hatton, Ky.; Shields & Neal, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Floyd A. Peyton, Defoe, Ky.; Arthur Willhite, Defoe, Ky.; Ida Pearl Jennings, Gest, Ky.; Mary Harlow, Gest, Ky.; Ethel Singleton, Frankfort, Ky.; Nick Hill, Sunman, Ind.; Robt. L. Dickey, Dillsboro, Ind.; Ben Henderson, Dillsboro, Ind.; Lester Roberts, Versailles, Ind.; Levi Penticost, Liberty, Ind.; Mark McDill, Liberty, Ind.; Mort Lafarey, Osgood, Ind.; G. Weber, Osgood, Ind.; G. M. Blenkenbaker, Salem, Ind.; O. R. Ashabraner, Salem, Ind.; Florence Heacock, Underwood, Ind.; A. H. Turner, Nabb, Ind.; Homer D. Elliott, Scottsburg, Ind.; B. E. Land, Underwood, Ind.; Guy M. Wolfe, Brookville, Ind.; Muriel Gardner, Salem, Ind.; Miss Nannie Moore, Florence, Ind.; Lebert Charles, Salem, Ind.; Anderson Frazier, Pleasureville, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 23, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23628. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. A Large Quantity of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33419. Sample no. 3151-B, et al.)

On August 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cans of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 20, 21, and 22, 1934, in various lots by Reed & Mulikin, Dover, Ky.; H. W. (W. H.) Hobbs, Stepstone, Ky.; Bird Robinson, Smithfield, Ky.; C. F. Cropper, Vanceburg, Ky.; Callie Scott, Vanceburg, Ky.; Daniel Cox, Olive Hill, Ky.; Miss Sarah Nichols, Riverton, Ky.; Kate Waugh, Denton, Ky.; Mrs. Dewey Satterwhite, Spring Station, Ky.; Mrs. D. B. Wallace, Walton Ky.; Mrs. Mattie Finch, East Bernstadt, Ky.; Cray L. Ritchie, Carlisle, Ky.; Mrs. G. N. Eldridge, Stepstone, Ky.; Hugh W. Ront, Wheatland, Ind.; John M. Penix, Olympia, Ky.; Mrs. Tim Hill, Berry, Ky.; G. P. Temple, Berry, Ky.; James Beasley, Richmond, Ind.; B. B. Whitson, Morgan Ky.; Mrs. E. T. McCandless, Morgan, Ky.; V. T. Ammerman, Morgan, Ky.; Chester

Schomber, Brookville, Ind.; John Gleason, Maysville Ky.; Barlow & Rapp, Visalia, Ky.; Mrs. Roanna Hensley, Berea, Ky.; Walter Click, Berea, Ky.; Alice Gentry, Berea, Ky.; Hallie Abrams, Berea, Ky.; Weedon A. Tipton, Clay City, Ky.; Jas. A. Stoner, North Vernon Ind.; B. H. Tyler, Jefferson-town, Ky.; Mrs. W. T. Willhoit, Georgetown, Ky.; Wm. Rice, Junction City, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Helm, Shelbyville, Ky.; Alva Dillon, Huntington, W. Va.; Roy Marshall, Sadieville, Ky.; Riley Ferrel, Huntington, W. Va.; Gordon Lewis, Carter, Ky.; Jay Watson, Huntington, W. Va.; John D. Meyer, Augusta, Ky.; J. B. Thompson, Limestone, Ky.; B. H. Hackworth, Prestonsburg, Ky.; George G. Wheeler, Walton, Ky.; Philmore Alexander, Glencoe, Ky.; Phillips-Fuchs, Guilford, Ind.; C. C. Callicoat, Huntington, W. Va.; Minnie Price, Elliston, Ky.; G. J. Horton, Union Ky.; and Joe C. McClanahan, Falmouth, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Tri-State Butter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 22, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23629. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. A Large Quantity of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33420. Sample no. 2976-B, et al.)

On August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cans of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and 23, in various lots by Mrs. Charlie Ervin, Winchester, Ky.; Ellen Fields, Fielden, Ky.; Ben Alex. Parker, Carter, Ky.; Leslie Mower, Trinity, Ky.; Henry Devary, Charlestown, Ind.; Mrs. M. Webster, Glencoe, Ky.; Daisy Bowman, Tallega, Ky.; Simon Wagler, Loogootee, Ind.; John Fannin, Vanceburg, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Baird, Charlestown, Ind.; Mrs. Jess Spencer, Charlestown, Ind.; R. C. Taylor, Carlisle, Ky.; L. J. Kenney, Carlisle, Ky.; Ben Trenkamp, Batesville, Ind.; James L. Collins, Dover, Ky.; J. C. Hogan, Sunnysdale, Ky.; Marvin Hucaby, Burnside, Ky.; Joe Scott, Jr., Florence, Ky.; Wm. H. Bowen, Winchester, Ky.; Lou Purcell, Vincennes, Ind.; Mrs. W. C. Gibson, Scottsburg, Ind.; Delbert Simpson, Midway, Ky.; Amanda Lawson, Lucky, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Tri-State Butter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 24, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23630. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 35 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33445. Sample no. 3269-B.)

On August 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 24, 1934, in various lots by R. F. Emmons, Maysville, Ky.; Laura Hackensmith, Stamping Ground, Ky.; Sterling L. Hunter, Georgetown, Ky.; Sopha Beverly, Glencoe, Ky.; Oscar Chapman, Glencoe, Ky.; Mrs. E. A. Rambo, Frankfort, Ky.; G. T. Daley, Frankfort, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 25, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23631. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 50 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33446. Sample no. 2951-B.)

On August 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25 and 26, 1934, in various lots by French Bauer Collecting Station, Flemingsburg, Ky.; L. W. Smith, Germantown, Ky.; French-Bauer, Inc. (J. H. Everman) Cream Station, Paris, Ky.; French-Bauer, Inc. Cream Station (W. W. Haggard), Winchester, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, French Bauer, Inc., and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 27, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23632. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 115 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33447. Sample no. 3223-B.)

On August 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 115 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25, 1934, in various lots by Lucy Barberick, Morning View, Ky.; A. E. Mullins, De Mossville, Ky.; Edw. N. Rosefeld, Brookville, Ind.; John Mills, Kenton, Ky.; Loula Wilhoit, Rothwell, Ky.; Leo Dorn, Augusta, Ky.; Henry C. Hallaway, West Baden, Ind.; Wilburn Christian, Huntington, W. Va.; C. O. Hesson, Huntington, W. Va.; Noel Calliccoat, Huntington, W. Va.; Henry Henderson, Guyandotte, W. Va.; Mrs. Faye Taylor, Huntington, W. Va.; Perry Hesson, Huntington, W. Va.; J. C. Holliday, Huntington, W. Va.; John B. Tucker, Foster, Ky.; Henry Mardis, New Hope, Ky.; Robert Fletcher, Tallega, Ky.; P. L. Maher, Berry, Ky.; Sherman Lang, Frankfort, Ky.; B. C. Brewer, Trent, Ky.; H. T. Candill, Cranston, Ky.; Frank Wolf, Hike, Ky.; M. Wolf, Hike, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Tri-State Butter [Creamery] Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 27, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23633. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 185 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33448. Sample nos. 3037-B, 3088-B.)

On August 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25, 1934, in various lots by Dan B. Elliott, Redwine, Ky.; Ed Gardner, Guilford, Ind.; C. W. Yancey, Ronte, Ky.; W. S. Roberts, Overton, Ky.; Elzia Holbert, Overton, Ky.; J. W. Holbert, Overton, Ky.; Louise Huntman Cooper, Newport, Ky.; Neva Turner, Milltown, Ind.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Cynthia, Ky.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Brookville, Ind.; Thom. Hughes, Sunman, Ind.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Stonewall, Ky.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Morefield, Ind.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Owingsville, Ky.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Walton, Ky.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Bracht, Ky.; Beatrice Creamery Co., Stamping Ground, Ky.; and Chas. Stuckman, Sunman, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 27, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23634. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. A Large Quantity of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33449. Sample nos. 3205-B, et al.)

On August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cans of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and 23, 1934, in various lots by Neva Turner, Milltown, Ind.; Paul Myer, Everton, Ind.; C. A. Davis, Everton, Ind.; Curtis Lafuge, Liberty, Ind.; Dillard Trox, Connersville, Ind.; W. C. Marsten, Owenton, Ky.; R. E. Gayle, Sparta, Ky.; John J. Remey, Liberty, Ind.; Orville Personette, Liberty, Ind.; Maggie Stafford, New Liberty, Ky.; W. B. Hall, New Liberty, Ky.; Roscoe Shelton, New, Ky.; Fannie Rose, Owenton, Ky.; Luther Turner, Liberty, Ind.; A. V. Markland, Owingsville, Ky.; T. B. Haggard, Winchester, Ky.; O. R. Short, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; and Shaffner Vice, Morefield, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 25, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23635. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1,200 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33450. Sample nos. 2950-B, 3222-B.)

On August 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,200 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25 and 26, 1934, in various lots by A. B. Peed, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; J. H. Henderson, Sardes, Ky.; Mrs. Christine D. Taylor, Cynthiana, Ky.; Merchants Creamery Co., Paris, Ky.; J. C. Dolphin, Winchester, Ky.; Ida Estes, Clay City, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Crawford, Crab Orchard, Ky.; Buford Estes, Clay City, Ky.; Louisa Produce Co., Louisa, Ky.; Merchants Creamery Co., Hustonville, Ky.; W. L. Scott, Lexington, Ky.; Merchants Creamery Co., Sunman, Ind.; Dora Watt, Bryantville, Ky.; Stanford Creamery Co., Stanford, Ky.; Mrs. Ebbie Lamson, Crab Orchard, Ky.; Mildred Troyman, Harrodsburg, Ky.; M. Giboney, Nicholasville, Ky.; W. F. Pope, Brooksville, Ky.; Mrs. Jessie Swearingin, Vanceburg, Ky.; Joe Meer, Brookville, Ind.; A. E. Carlton, Brookville, Ind.; Roy Wells, Batesville, Ind.; Palmer Coyle, Owingsville, Ky.; Mrs. Will Martin, Carlisle, Ky.; Leslie K. Vice, Carlisle, Ind.; Hubert Lowe, Versailles, Ind.; Mrs. Clem Plifum, Butlerville, Ind.; Wm. L. Brougher, Grammer, Ind.; Arthur Davis, Nebraska, Ind.; Clem Koors, Westport, Ind.; Fred Simmons, North Vernon, Ind.; Herbert Sporleder, North Vernon, Ind.; Hannah Johnston, Versailles, Ind.; Dorothy Rudicel, Scipio, Ind.; C. I. Turner, Vevay, Ind.; Ralph Reynolds, Scottsburg, Ind.; John E. Gladden, Lexington, Ind.; C. E. Robbins, Scottsburg, Ind.; Emmet Berry, Lexington, Ind.; Perlin Graves, Nabb, Ind.; Lena Bramberger, Scottsburg, Ind.; Martin Ritchie, Emig, Ky.; Earl Bunson, Madison, Ky.; Warren McCreary, Canaan, Ind.; James McKenzie, Canaan, Ind.; Mrs. Jennie Wilson, Canaan, Ind.; W. B. Broyles, Plato, Ky.; O. J. Klenovan, Ewing, Ky.; T. H. Helpenstine, Ewing, Ky.; E. V. Shouse Waddy, Ky.; E. J. Fisher, Williamstown, Ky.; John Cheek, Waddy, Ky.; Joe Stucker, Waddy, Ky.; D. T. Brewer, Sadieville, Ky.; M. J. True, Stamping Ground, Ky.; Ruth Reder, Vevay, Ind.; Howard Singer, Melton, Ky.; Wm. Fawbush, Little York, Ind.; Ed Nelson, Salem, Ind.; Icie Smith, Salem, Ind.; Thornton Skelton, Salem, Ind.; Els McCleery, Little York, Ind.; Enoch Gaiter, Salem, Ind.; Emmet Warriner, Little York, Ind.; Louis Fleenor, Little York, Ind.; F. J. Thieman, Milton, Ky.; Jess Payne, Salem, Ind.; Joe Fleenor, Little York, Ind.; Patrick Warriner, Little York, Ind.; H. L. Ashabraner, Salem, Ind.; W. M. Bowers, Salem, Ind.; C. N. Motsinger, Salem, Ind.; Geo. Egerton, Bedford, Ky.; Nora Fleenor, Little York, Ind.; Curtis L. Dunnaway, Bedford, Ky.; Louis Cassetia, Hanover, Ind.; Isaac Horton, Hanover, Ind.; Hattie Turner, Hanover, Ind.; Kathleen Crafton, Hanover, Ind.; O. L. McCormick, Nabb, Ind.; Tony Staples, Bedford, Ky.; J. H. Nickell, Milan, Ind.; J. L. Hildreth, Ewing, Ky.; Chris Plummer, Maysville, Ky.; Alfred Devaughn, Mays Lick, Ky.; Sarah Cracraft, Mays Lick, Ky.; Wm. Dice, Augusta, Ky.; John W. Tuel, Jr., Mays Lick, Ky.; Emma Cracraft, Mays Lick, Ky.; Geo. F.

Cracraft, Mays Lick, Ky.; Myrtle Hoffman, Verona, Ky.; W. C. Acra, Bellview, Ky.; Clarence Frodge, Mays Lick, Ky.; Jack Hunt, Mays Lick, Ky.; John P. Craig, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; Rebecca Garrison, Maysville, Ky.; Garrett Orr, Brooksville, Ky.; Sophronia Cracraft, Mays Lick, Ky.; J. H. Sullivan, Mays Lick, Ky.; Mrs. R. C. Campbell, Mays Lick, Ky.; Craig Duncan, Warsaw, Ky.; W. T. Jones, Sparta, Ky.; John Hewitt, Wattanville, Ky.; S. J. McNeal, Sanders, Ky.; R. B. Kemper, Wenton, Ky.; Fred Rains, Pleasureville, Ky.; Joe Clark, Pleasureville, Ky.; Joseph Watson, Campbellsburg, Ky.; Vernon Smoot, Owenton, Ky.; and Ed Shirley, Sanders, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 27, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23636. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 4 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33468. Sample no. 3022-B.)

On or about August 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 30, 1934, in various lots by Layre Melton, Big Sandy, Tenn.; L. A. Still, Gibson, Tenn.; Clifton Vaughn, Bradford, Tenn.; R. S. Durbin, New Albany, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 31, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23637. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 110 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33469. Sample nos. 3220-B, 3221-B, et al.)

On August 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 110 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 24, 1934, in various lots by W. B. Broyles, Plato, Ky.; Martin Ritchie, Ewing, Ky.; Frank Craig, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; Walter Swartz, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; F. C. Stewart, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; Will Workman, Ewing, Ky.; James F. O'Neal, Canaan, Ind.; Roy Darringer, Canaan, Ind.; Earl Brinson, Madison, Ind.; Warren McCreary, Canaan, Ind.; Jennie Wilson, Canaan, Ind.; James McKenzie, Canaan, Ind.; Stanford Cry, Stanford, Ky.; Wm. Martin, Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. C. Earle, Falmouth, Ky.; Walter Allender, Foster, Ky.; and T. A. Helphinstine, Ewing, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 25, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23638. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 117 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33470. Sample no. 2984-B, et al.)

On August 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 117 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and 23, 1934, in various lots by Mrs. Ann E. Hill, Bardstown, Ky.; Jones McQuitby, Salt Lick, Ky.; George Menix, Carter, Ky.;

J. R. Feagan, Walton, Ky.; L. L. Harrison, Dry Ridge, Ky.; Irene Alexander, Sanders, Ky.; John Kelly, Morgan, Ky.; Conrad Albrecht, Foster, Ky.; Rubie Haney, Olive Hill, Ky.; Kenneth Hutcherson, Hinton, Ky.; Henry Hawkins, Sanders, Ky.; C. F. Wilhoite, Sanders, Ky.; E. E. Walker, Sanders, Ky.; Irene Tuggle, Sanders, Ky.; Janie Beach, Elliston, Ky.; Frank Chipman, Williamstown, Ky.; J. C. Pore, Williamstown, Ky.; Shelby Wilcher, Gravel Switch, Ky.; Eliza Hutcherson, Hinton, Ky.; Mrs. H. P. Hodges, Langnau, Ky.; Q. T. Hurst, Wilhurst, Ky.; Mrs. I. Noel, Hinton, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, Tri-State Butter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 24, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23639. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 425 Gallons of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33471. Sample no. 2851-B, et al.)

On August 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 425 gallons of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and 23, 1934, in various lots by Arthur Morse, Bagdad, Ky.; Virgil Dawson, Loglick, Ky.; Mrs. Julia B. Kesler, Bagdad, Ky.; L. E. Smithers, Pleasureville, Ky.; Martha Wilson, Winchester, Ky.; Raymond Sudduth, Hatton, Ky.; Loid Smith, Frankfort, Ky.; A. B. Peed, Mt. Olivet, Ky.; J. H. Herrall, Bagdad, Ky.; Carl Bader, Lexington, Ind.; Grover Shots, Lexington, Ind.; J. H. Manaugh, Lexington, Ind.; Martha E. Austin, Scottsburg, Ind.; E. W. Smith, Vevay, Ind.; James Stephenson, Brooksbury, Ind.; Hulda Reed, Brooksbury, Ind.; John M. Davis, Lexington, Ind.; Mrs. Geo. L. Jett, Maysville, Ky.; Joe Easyburk, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. W. H. Mackey, Maysville, Ky.; Harry Arnold, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Chris Plummer, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. Bettie Tucker, Maysville, Ky.; Adron Cracraft, Germantown, Ky.; Bert Vice, Hillsboro, Ky.; Brooksie Call, Hillsboro, Ky.; E. R. Campbell, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Mrs. L. L. Emmons, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Letha Simmons, North Vernon, Ind.; Harry E. Davis, Westport, Ind.; Geo. P. Hill, North Vernon, Ind.; Roy Daugherty, Holton, Ind.; Ida Willis, Versailles, Ind.; Alva McCoskey, Austin, Ind.; J. W. Quinn, North Vernon, Ind.; Francis Martin, North Vernon, Ind.; J. A. Hunley, Austin, Ind.; Mell Everhart, Austin, Ind.; Grant Hensley, Austin, Ind.; Robert Gross, Scott, Ind.; Roy E. Lytle, Austin, Ind.; Howard Huckleberry, Scott, Ind.; Ray Adams, Scottsburg, Ind.; Albert Flormyer, Austin, Ind.; C. B. Riggles, Austin, Ind.; James B. McCleary, Little York, Ind.; Clem Koors, Westport, Ind.; Chas. Phillips, North Vernon, Ind.; Victor Shaddy, Vevay, Ind.; Abr. Bavricklow, Bolton, Ind.; Malvin Williams, Bolton, Ind.; Oval Martin, North Vernon, Ind.; E. W. Jordan, North Vernon, Ind.; Lula Eberwein, North Vernon, Ind.; Augusta Jolly, North Vernon, Ind.; Lawrence Schwering, Westport, Ind.; Waldo Williams, Holton, Ind.; James S. Aikens, Holton, Ind.; R. J. Burns, Westport, Ind.; Herbert Sporleder, North Vernon, Ind.; Chesley Clarkson, North Vernon, Ind.; C. H. Coons, Austin, Ind.; Manville Peacock, Deputy, Ind.; Jack Allen, Brooksbury, Ind.; Geo. Dappert, Alert, Ind.; Merchants Creamery Co., Grammer, Ind.; Chas. Souders, Austin, Ind.; and Ramond Buchanan, Madison, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

The product, being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, was destroyed immediately with the consent of the consignee, the Merchants Creamery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court entered a decree of destruction as of August 24, 1934.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23640. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 3 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33472. Sample no. 2962-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped

in interstate commerce, on or about August 30, 1934, in part by J. K. Morris & Son, Corydon, Ind.; and in part by Dora Smedley, Campbellsburg, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23641. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 13 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33473. Sample no. 3224-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 29, 1934, in various lots by Mrs. George Dix, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mason Shireman, Corydon, Ind.; Wayne Cunningham, Laconia, Ind.; B. W. Brown, Laconia, Ind.; Mrs. Bessie Hunt (Armour Cream Station), Trenton, Tenn.; Armour Creameries, Jackson, Tenn.; Armour Cream Station—Mrs. Alton Goolsby, LaFayette, Tenn.; Felix Jenkins, Marengo, Ind.; M. N. Carter, English, Ind.; Basil J. Welp, Dubois, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23642. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 6 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33475. Sample no. 2963-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 31, 1934, in various lots by A. E. Bobbitt, Gibson, Tenn.; R. H. Henin, Big Sandy, Tenn. (P. O. Camden, Tenn.); R. C. James, Loudon, Tenn.; Roy Patton, Salem, Ind.; J. W. Wadkins, McKenzie, Tenn.; H. H. Pofferd, Gibson, Tenn. (P. O. Humboldt, Tenn.); and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23643. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1 Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33476. Sample no. 3225-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 30, 1934, by Garland Nealey, Big Rock, Tenn. (from Clarksville, Tenn.), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23644. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33477. Sample no. 3023-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 30, 1934, in part by Mrs. Georgia Cole, from Springville, Tenn.; and in part by E. C. Wilson, from Springville, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23645. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 12 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33478. Sample no. 3216-B.)

On or about August 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 27, 1934, in various lots by Mrs. Ollie Reasons, Humboldt, Tenn.; W. B. Stanley, Stanton, Tenn.; Miller Reasons, Humboldt, Tenn.; T. H. Street, Portland, Tenn.; Fred L. Russell, Claysville, Ind.; Clifford Rainbolt, New Amsterdam, Ind.; Jacob Miller Montgomery, Ind.; M. V. Akin, Milan, Tenn.; Lizzie Hurst, Borden, Ind.; Sugar Creek Creamery Co. Collecting Station, New Albany, Ind.; T. J. Patterson, Loogootee, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 29, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23646. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 10 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33479. Sample no. 3021-B.)

On or about August 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 28 and 29, 1934, in various lots by Maggie L. Kiefner, Loogootee, Ind.; E. H. Jacobs, Milan, Tenn.; Henry Shearer, New Albany, Ind.; Sam Pinkley, Atwood, Tenn.; T. C. Stone, Ripley, Tenn.; L. H. Humphries, Humboldt, Tenn.; Ezra White, Veto, Ala.; Cecil Wilson, Trezevant, Tenn.; Claud Ashly, Laconia, Ind.; Edw. Snider, Lanesville, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 31, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Sugar Creek Creameries, Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23647. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 39 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33503. Sample no. 3020-B.)

On or about August 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 28, 1934, in various lots by Dan Willie Hollen, Taswell, Ind.; Robert Davis, Ramsey, Ind.; Thos. Mattinby, Depauw, Ind. John E. Heuser, Depauw, Ind.; James A. Sands, Austin, Ind.; Sallie Maggard,

Scottsburg, Ind.; Lloyd Houghland, Scottsburg, Ind.; John F. Leatherman, Salem, Ind.; Armour Cream Station, Leopold, Ind.; Armour Cream Station, Mt. Pleasant, Ind.; Armour Cream Station, Schnellville, Ind.; Armour Cream Station, Georgetown, Ind.; Mrs. B. T. Brown, Birdseye, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (Gladys Whitehead), Fredericksburg, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (Homer Todd), French Lick, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (Ethel Elliott), English, Ind.; Armour Cream Station, New Albany, Ind.; A. N. Gray, Orleans, Ind.; V. L. Ridenour, Gorley, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (Roy Williams), Big Bay, Ill.; Armour Cream Station, Metropolitan, Ill.; Armour Cream Station, Unionville, Ill.; Armour Cream Station, Brownsville, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (B. W. Chapman), Brownsville, Ind.; Armour Cream Station (Mrs. Homer Taylor), Puryear, Tenn.; Armour Cream Station (D. L. Wagster), Union City, Tenn.; Armour Creameries, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. Hugh Woodard, Springfield, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 30, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Armour Creameries, Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23648. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 18 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33504. Sample no. 18904-B.)

On or about August 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 28, 1934, in various lots by L. J. Bretz, Huntingburg, Ind.; Stephen Emerson Fly, Milan, Tenn.; C. S. Fisher, Milan, Tenn.; W. F. Snyder, Stanton, Tenn.; C. A. Yarbrough, Elkmont, Ala.; Mrs. Wayne Burton, Paris, Tenn.; Igan Fuchs, Milan, Tenn.; Mrs. R. E. Kendall, Springfield, Tenn.; C. H. Padgett, Elizabeth, Ind.; George Fischer, Cayana, Ind.; Geo. Jann, Jeff, Ind.; Edw. Snider, Lanesville, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 29, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23649. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 9 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33505. Sample no. 18905-B.)

On or about August 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 28, 1934, in various lots by Mrs. O. N. Willoughby, Gadden, Tenn.; Clovilla Elsea, Evansville, Tenn.; J. L. Crocker, Atwood, Tenn.; W. L. Hudson, Paris, Tenn.; T. P. Curtis, Loretto, Tenn.; T. F. Blankenship, Bradford, Tenn.; O. S. Cantrell, Gibson, Tenn.; Mrs. Pearl Killebrew, Big Rock, Tenn.; Blue Valley Creamery Co., New Albany, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about August 29, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23650. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33710. Sample no. 22756-B.)

On October 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, by John A. Deitz, from Hendrum, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was decomposed.

On October 3, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23651. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33711. Sample no. 22753-B.)

On or about October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., consigned by Laura Davis, Chester, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 30, 1934, from Chester, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was decomposed.

On October 3, 1934, the Midland Produce Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23652. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33712. Sample no. 22726-B.)

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can (10 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 28, 1934, by Peterson and Riddick, from Shelby, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was decomposed.

On October 3, 1934, Armour & Company, Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23653. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33714. Sample no. 3807-B.)

On October 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can (8 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 30, 1934, by Roy W. Mann, from Plentywood, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was decomposed.

On October 2, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23654. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33715. Sample no. 3789-B.)

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (10 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 29, 1934, in part by Wm. H.

Hentges, Frazer, Mont., and in part by Gus Sands, Richland, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On October 4, 1934, the Midland Produce Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23655. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34138. Sample no. 13987-B.)

On or about October 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, in various lots by J. H. Woolfolk, Trevilians, Va., from Louisa, Va.; P. K. Snead, Carybrook, Va.; G. W. Embrey, Catlett, Va.; and Mrs. Grace Rummel, New Oxford, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, the Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Baltimore, Md., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23656. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34139. Sample no. 13986-B.)

On or about October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 6, 1934, in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Sta. No. 15, Berryville, Va.; and in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Sta. No. 11, Warrenton, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23657. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34145. Sample no. 22802-B.)

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans (60 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 3, 1934, in various shipments by Peterson Biddick, Shelly, Minn.; C. H. Mack, Ada, Minn.; and E. F. Shimerhorn, Barnesville, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was rancid, moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the Armour Creameries, Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23658. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34146. Sample no. 22757-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, by C. P. Qualley, from Comstock, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the Armour Creameries, Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23659. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34147. Sample no. 22801-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part by V. O. Boelens, Archer, Mont., and in part by Art Lester, Plentywood, Mont., on or about October 2 and 3, 1934, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was rancid, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the Midland Produce Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23660. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34148. Sample no. 3794-B.)

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (8 gallons) of cream at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 2, 1934, by Claud Smith, from Plentywood, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23661. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34149. Sample no. 22758-B.)

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (13 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 4, 1934, in part by Hans Lybeck, Chester, Mont., and in part by W. D. Crites, Gildford, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 5, 1934, the Midland Produce Co., Fargo, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23662. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34264. Sample no. 20572-B.)

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17, 1934, by C. C. English, from Fairview, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 22, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Buffalo, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23663. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34265. Sample no. 20571-B.)

On October 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 16, 1934, in various shipments by W. B. Houseknecht, Muney, Pa.; M. Nelson, Sheffield, Pa.; F. Wright, Dushore, Pa.; and H. Jacoby, Dushore, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 22, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Buffalo, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23664. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 1 Five-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34266. Sample no. 20570-B.)

On October 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cans (60 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 1934, in various shipments by H. Campbell, Sayre, Pa.; Earl W. La Bar, Galetton, Pa.; R. A. Young, Westfield, Pa.; J. Dice, Tionesta, Pa.; John Greeshaw, Union City, Pa.; H. M. Burrows, Union City, Pa.; H. E. Evgott, Jersey Shore, Pa.; F. R. Belber, Turbottville, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 18, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Buffalo, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23665. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34274. Sample no. 22762-B.)

On October 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (13 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, in part by John Cerveny, Dooley, Mont., and in part by Napoleon Fugere, Floxville, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 17, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23666. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34275. Sample no. 22727-B.)

On October 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (30 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 7, 1934, in various shipments by Hans O.

Hansen, Westby, Mont.; H. J. Dammen, Vandalia, Mont.; Tillie Effertz, Outlook, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, Armour Creameries, Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23667. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34276. Sample no. 22764-B.)

On October 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, in part by H. J. Stagg, Soobey, Mont., and in part by Clarence A. Nelson, Hinsdale, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, Armour Creameries, Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23668. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34277. Sample no. 3876-B.)

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 9, 1934, by H. C. Nereson, from Westby, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was putrid and decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23669. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34278. Sample no. 22763.)

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 8, 1934, by Glenn Harnes, from Daleview, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was moldy, rancid, and decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23670. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34279. Sample no. 13988-B.)

On or about October 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 9, 1934, in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Station 11, Berryville, Va.; and in part by Woodrow Patton, Midland, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, the Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Baltimore, Md., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23671. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34280. Sample no. 13989-B.)

On or about October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (23 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 10, 1934, in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Station 14, Culpeper, Va.; and in part by William A. Copp, Woodstock, Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 17, 1934, the Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Baltimore Md., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23672. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34347. Sample no. 20573-B.)

On October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 19, 1934, in part by Mabel Murphy from Union City, Pa., and in part by Elsie Vanderhoff, from Spartansburg, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 23, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Buffalo, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23673. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34348. Sample no. 3879-B.)

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream at Dickinson, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 14, 1934, by E. V. Brown, from Wibaux, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the Dickinson Creamery Co., Dickinson, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23674. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34349. Sample no. 22776-B.)

On October 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Oakes, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 1934, by George Erdman, from Britton, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act in that it was moldy and filthy.

On October 20, 1934, the North American Creameries, Oakes, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23675. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34350. Sample no. 18801-B.)

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Mandan, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 11, 1934, in part by L. M. Martinson, Pollock, S. Dak., and in part by J. Schueler, Herreid, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 18, 1934, the Purity Dairy Co., Mandan, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23676. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34351. Sample no. 18802-B.)

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (23 gallons) of cream at Mandan, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 12, 1934, in various shipments by Harry J. Frisinger, Wibaux, Mont.; Willie J. Vorsts, Pollock, S. Dak.; Jack Ballard, Carlyle, Mont.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, yeasty, and decomposed.

On October 18, 1934, the Mandan Creamery & Produce Co., Mandan, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23677. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 10 Five-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34352. Sample no. 3878-B.)

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cans (86 gallons) of cream at Dickinson, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 12 and 13, 1934, in various shipments by Art C. Moline, Carlyle, Mont.; L. A. Bearfield, Carlyle, Mont.; Tom Gonsiorski, Carlyle, Mont.; Chas. Abrams, Carlyle, Mont.; O. E. Lutts, Carlyle, Mont.; Wm. Abrams, Carlyle, Mont.; D. E. Cooper, Carlyle, Mont.; Geo. Rustad, Ollie, Mont.; Jacob Kogele, Brockway, Mont.; Willie Wagner, Circle, Mont.; W. A. Campbell, Wibaux, Mont.; Henry Moos, Brockway, Mont.; Scammon Bros., Wibaux, Mont.; Harold Waller, Circle, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the Dickinson Creamery Co., Dickinson, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23678. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34353. Sample no. 22765-B.)

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Dickinson, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped

in interstate commerce, on or about October 10, 1934, in part by J. Q. Lawhead, Wibaux, Mont., and in part by John Marciniak, Wibaux, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the Dickinson Creamery Co., Dickinson, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23679. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34370. Sample no. 13990-B.)

On or about October 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (25 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17 and 18, 1934, in part by Clifton Weaver, Bealton, Va.; and in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Station 15, Berryville, Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 25, 1934, the Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Baltimore, Md., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23680. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34416. Sample no. 22729-B.)

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 10, 1934, in various shipments by Otto Zellmer, Hogeland, Mont.; B. D. McCann, Whitewater, Mont.; A. H. Statelin, Turner, Mont.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, Armour Creameries, Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23681. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34417. Sample no. 22728-B.)

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (18 gallons) of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 9, 1934, in part by Buckwald & Sobdell, Coolridge, Mont., and in part by Henry Ator, Plentywood, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the Armour Creameries, Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23682. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34418. Sample no. 3877-B.)

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (15 gallons)

of cream at Minot, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by James C. Kirick, Froid, Mont.; Orval Shaw, Turner, Mont.; Geo. Lacombe, Whitetail, Mont.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Minot, N. Dak., the consignee, having consented thereto, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23683. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34419. Sample no. 20574-B.)

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26, 1934, by W. E. Welch, Bear Lake, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 30, 1934, the Bridgeman-Russell Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23684. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34479. Sample no. 22739-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 5, 1934, by F. Wm. Petersen, from Jackson, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid and decomposed.

On November 9, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23685. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fourteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34480. Sample no. 22733-B.)

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fourteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 28, 1934, in various shipments by Ivan Swartz, Burke, S. Dak.; G. F. Blackhold, Colome, S. Dak.; E. DeYounge, Rushmore, Minn.; R. L. Jones, Tracy, Minn.; C. H. Fisher, Spencer, Nebr.; Joe H. Karaset, Reliance, S. Dak.; C. Van Wyngaarden, Ree Heights, S. Dak.; B. Hoffman, Stanton, Nebr.; Aug. J. Libbe, West Point, Nebr.; Henry Rix, Springview, Nebr.; J. J. Kinderman, Doland, S. Dak.; N. C. Johnson, Puckwana, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, yeasty, and decomposed.

On November 5, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23686. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34481. Sample no. 3859-B.)

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district

court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 28, 1934, by Fred Weitzenkamp, from Uehling, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 2, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23687. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34482. Sample no. 3568-B.)

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 4, 1934, in various shipments by Otras Agel, Midland, S. Dak.; Chris Holmgren, Bonesteel, S. Dak.; Ira Hamilton, Royal, Nebr.; and E. C. Smith, Chamberlain, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 8, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23688. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34483. Sample no. 22735-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 30, 1934, by Harold Ellsworth, from Huron, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, and decomposed.

On November 9, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23689. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34484. Sample no. 22780-B.)

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine 5-gallon and one 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26 and 27, 1934, in various shipments by Hans M. Anderson, Blair, Nebr.; Geo. Hayes, Hubbard, Nebr.; Mary Hayes, Hubbard, Nebr.; Robt. E. Schultz, Ponca, Nebr.; Emil Girard, Jefferson, S. Dak.; Jake Jentz, Ponca, Nebr.; D. D. Ross, Winnebago, Nebr.; Mrs. Jacob Lass, Jefferson, S. Dak.; Mrs. M. Greene, Ponca, Nebr.; and Sam Beaucheue, Jefferson, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On October 31, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23690. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34485. Sample no. 22783-B.)

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 29, 1934, by Ed Rier, from Stickney, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On November 1, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23691. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and Seventeen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34486. Sample no. 3559-B.)

On November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and seventeen 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26, 1934, in various shipments by T. O. Macklin, Pender, Nebr.; W. P. Owen, Newman Grove, Nebr.; R. D. Leach, Creston, Nebr.; H. V. Muckendorfer, Dodge, Nebr.; J. C. Frerichs, Coleridge, Nebr.; D. Erickson, Hartington, Nebr.; and Douglas Points, White Clay, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 2, 1934, the Sunlight Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23692. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34487. Sample no. 3858-B.)

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 28, 1934, by Herman Suchstoff, from Bloomfield, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 1, 1934, the Kegley-Berger Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23693. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eleven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34488. Sample no. 22831-B.)

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eleven 10-gallon cans of cream, at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26 and 27, 1934, in various shipments by J. H. Hummel, McIntosh, S. Dak.; E. H. Strothman, Presho, S. Dak.; D. W. Meyer, Bentley, S. Dak.; M. S. Amy, Canistota, S. Dak.; Ringer Store, Hubbard, Nebr.; J. M. Ross, Winnebago, Nebr.; L. P. Brandvig, Nacora, Nebr.; and C. Blair, Bricelyn, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 1, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23694. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twenty-nine 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34489. Sample no. 22781-B.)

On October 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 27 and 28, 1934, in various shipments by R. D. Cox, Albion, Nebr.; Halbor Bros., Elgin, Nebr.; Geo. R. Rockwell, Homer, Nebr.; Alder Bros., Opportunity, Nebr.; R. Hagens, Cairo, Nebr.; W. A. Gutzman, Hoskins, Nebr.; Arthur E. Olson, Bristow, Nebr.; Ivan Schwartz, Spencer, Nebr.; John P. Thoma, Walls, S. Dak.; Glen L. Bowman, Burkmere, S. Dak.; Leonard Taylor, Battle Creek, Nebr.; Aug. J. Libbe, West Point, Nebr.; L. A. Fox, Bassett, Nebr.; Jerauld County Farmers Union, Wessington Springs, S. Dak.; Chas. S. Townsend, White Lake, S. Dak.; P. W. Friesen, Freeman, S. Dak.; A. B. Miller, Long Pine, Nebr.; J. A. Teandt, Stockham, Nebr.; Frank Marcia, Benedict, Nebr.; Thomas H. Hill, Randolph, Nebr.; Mrs. Emma Heick, Lindy, Nebr.; John Simons, Sparks, Nebr.; A. Gleason, Currie, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On October 30, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23695. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Twelve 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34490. Sample no. 22827-B.)

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and twelve 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1934, in various shipments by B. E. Everts, Pierre, S. Dak.; H. O. Offerdahl, Slayton, Minn.; H. E. Sattler, Reliance, S. Dak.; Mrs. W. N. Hanson, Bison, S. Dak.; Carl Kreutz, Doland, S. Dak.; F. E. Pohle, Philip, S. Dak.; A. A. Wienandt, Fordyce, Nebr.; E. W. Flamme, Thunder Hawk, S. Dak.; F. Bloom, Allen, Nebr.; E. L. Jones, Emerson, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 1, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23696. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34491. Sample no. 3860-B.)

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 29 and 30, 1934, in various shipments by Farmers' Union, Alpena, S. Dak.; Wm. Holtey, Virgil, S. Dak.; Mrs. Will Hellwig, Seneca, S. Dak.; H. E. Hallsted, Hay Springs, Nebr.; and Albert Vilhauer, Tyndall, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 5, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23697. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twelve 10-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34492. Sample no. 3561-B.)

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twelve 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 27 and 28, 1934, in various shipments by Alfred Hoganson, Uehling, Nebr.; G. Rosenboom, Decatur, Nebr.; Sunlight Produce, Bancroft, Nebr.; A. O. Macklin, Pender, Nebr.; M. B. Shearer, Emerson, Nebr.; H. Suchland, South Sioux City, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On October 31, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23698. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34493. Sample no. 22833-B.)

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 1 and 2, 1934, in various shipments by C. V. Mason, Elk Point, S. Dak.; C. W. Stilt, Boomfield, S. Dak.; Geo. S. Wade, Artesian, S. Dak.; Leo R. Martin, Spencer, S. Dak.; Nick P. Wellenstein, Martinsburg, Nebr.; C. D. Teske, Truman, Minn.; G. I. Smith, Duff, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 8, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23699. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twelve 10-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34494. Sample no. 22832-B.)

On November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twelve 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 30 and 31, 1934, in various shipments by M. Hull, Red Bird, Nebr.; C. M. Clark, Concord, Nebr.; A. Scheinost, Creighton, Nebr.; Henry Rix, Springview, Nebr.; B. F. Shadick, Hatfield, Minn.; Ralph Schreiber, Kadoka, S. Dak.; J. E. Johnson, Henry, S. Dak.; Roy Mansfield, Winnebago, Nebr.; R. L. Cook, Martin, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 6, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23700. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Ten 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34495. Sample no. 22736-B.)

On or about November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 31 and November 1, 1934, in various shipments by Howard Nelson, Warnerville, Nebr.; G. W. Manifold, Kilgore, Nebr.; H. M. Paulsen, Wood, S. Dak.; Golden Rule Store, Madison, Nebr.; Ira Hamilton, Royal, Nebr.; Twedt Bros., Spink, S. Dak.; Schelhamer, O'Neill, Nebr.; L. Wilberger, Ramona, S. Dak.; E. C. Skinner, Bradshaw, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 6, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23701. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34496. Sample no. 22738-B.)

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 2 and 3, 1934, in various shipments by Golden Rule Store, Madison, Nebr.; Raeville Cash Store, Raeville, Nebr.; Halbur Bros., Elgin, Nebr.; J. J. Linderman, Doland, S. Dak.; Chas. Kellen, Lismore, Minn.; and Mrs. Emma Heick, Lindy, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 8, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23702. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34497. Sample no. 22782-B.)

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon and five 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 28 and 29, 1934, in various shipments by Hans Schroeder, Niobrara, Nebr.; Vera Zeitner, Naper, Nebr.; Freda Colbenson, Maskill, Nebr.; J. J. Arende, Ponca, Nebr.; C. Howard Williamson, Blair, Nebr.; and Peter S. Hofer, Dalton, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 5, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23703. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirty-seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34498. Sample no. 22834-B.)

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 3 and 4, 1934, in various shipments by Hathawas's Produce Co., Crawford, Nebr.; E. F. Stoneking, Craw-

ford, Nebr.; J. P. Thoma, Wall, S. Dak.; Wayne Gusner, Chadron, Nebr.; Steve McSharry, Winner, S. Dak.; Solomon Mueller, Kaylor, S. Dak.; R. D. Cook, Martin, S. Dak.; W. A. Gutzman, Hoskins, Nebr.; C. H. Fisher, Spencer, Nebr.; Iver Fulsaas, Newman Grove, Nebr.; Ray Hill, Thurston, Nebr.; Frank Korbel, Verdigre, Nebr.; Joseph Vampola, Bee, Nebr.; Mrs. O. A. Cook, Walnut, Nebr.; Howard Nelson, Warnerville, Nebr.; C. W. Hicks, Mariaville, Nebr.; Mrs. Mary Tutore, Burton, Nebr.; Leo R. Martin, Spencer, S. Dak.; W. I. Massie, Carthage, S. Dak.; Mrs. Emma Heick, Lindy, Nebr.; A. Scheinost, Creighton, Nebr.; L. F. Benning, Randolph, Nebr.; P. W. Friesen, Freeman, S. Dak.; C. L. Blevens, Mitchell, S. Dak.; John Kelly, North Bend, Nebr.; Landru's Produce Co., Canby, Minn.; and Herbert Zafft, Wentworth, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 8, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23704. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Twenty-four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34499. Sample no. 22732-B.)

On or about November 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-four 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26, 1934, in various shipments by A. J. Dvorak, Madison, Nebr.; Leonard Pelster, Raeville, Nebr.; Iver Fulsaas, Newman Grove, Nebr.; R. D. Cox, Albion, Nebr.; B. Hoffman, Stanton, Nebr.; A. C. Anderson, Worthington, Minn.; Chas. Kellen, Lismore, Minn.; C. V. Mason, Elk Point, S. Dak.; Cornelius Grandia, Chandler, Minn.; L. L. Jackson, Pierce, Nebr.; N. C. Libner, New Underwood, S. Dak.; Mrs. Emma Heick, Lindy, Nebr.; Chas. Agel, Midland, S. Dak.; J. J. Linderman, Doland, S. Dak.; M. G. Kurth, Belvidere, S. Dak.; A. C. Jerg, Madelia, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On or about November 3, 1934, the Borden's Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23705. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34500. Sample no. 3857-B.)

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 26 and 27, 1934, in various shipments by F. H. Bowder, Timber Lake, S. Dak.; A. A. Blegnoff, Artesian, S. Dak.; B. E. Everts, Pierre, S. Dak.; Paul Miley, Lake Andes, S. Dak.; Ray Brummel, Platte, S. Dak.; W. F. Flammings, Tyndall, S. Dak.; E. J. Brockman, Coleridge, Nebr.; J. Jergensen, Hartington, Nebr.; and C. Kleinberg, Wynot, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On October 31, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23706. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34605. Sample no. 72-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream

at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1934, by Leslie F. Fisher, Paxton, Neb., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, the Climax Dairy, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23707. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34606. Sample no. 18841-B.)

On December 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans (40 gallons) of cream at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2 and 4, 1934, in various lots by Australia Smith, Prichard, W. Va.; Elmer W. Davis, Hurricane, W. Va.; W. D. Hartley, Red House, W. Va.; Virgil Crago, Raymond City, W. Va.; Mrs. G. B. Moreland, Sharpsburg, Ky.; M. G. McQuity, Mount Sterling, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, moldy, and decomposed animal substance.

On December 7, 1934, the consignee, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Columbus, Ohio, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23708. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34607. Sample no. 22791-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1934, in various shipments by Farmer's Independent, St. Joe, Mo.; Nord Flour & Feed Co., Creston, Iowa; Pearce Marc Co., Bernard, Mo.; Harvey Thompson, Bolchow, Mo.; Ray Archdeacon, Industrial City, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, the David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23709. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34608. Sample no. 3571-B.)

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1934, by L. C. Crawford, from Union Star, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 8, 1934, the Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23710. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34611. Sample no. 3572-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district

court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and four 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7 and 8, 1934, in various shipments by Sherman Lowell, Anita, Iowa; Wm. Dewitt, Prairie View, Kans.; C. E. Klein, Goodland, Kans.; Bert Ingram, Ruleton, Kans.; Clarence Podendorf, Missouri Valley, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23711. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34612. Sample no. 3570-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon and two 5-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 5 and 6, 1934, in various shipments by J. B. Smith, Searcy, Ark.; J. W. Dahm, Waterville, Kans.; F. L. Magness, Pyatt, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 10, 1934, the Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23712. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34613. Sample no. 23401-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon and three 5-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in various shipments by John Simpson, Calico Rock, Ark.; G. H. Gronewig, Selden, Kans.; A. A. Hansen, Kingfisher, Okla.; and Earl Mason, Calico Rock, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23713. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34622. Sample no. 3303-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1934, by C. F. Bergh, from Brewster, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23714. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34623. Sample no. 23542-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon and three 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by Worth Meadows, from Pattonsburg, Mo.; F. L. Magness, from Pyatt, Ark.; John J. Themer, from Kingfisher, Okla.; H. M. Johnson, from Yoder, Wyo.; and C. D. Durham, from Almena, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23715. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34624. Sample no. 22743-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in various shipments by Fairmont Creamery Co., from Colby, Kans.; Fairmont Creamery Co., from Elkhorn, Iowa; Street & Garrett, from Purdin, Mo.; and T. F. Gebbie, from Carbon, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23716. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Thirteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34625. Sample no. 22789-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in various shipments by Grant City Produce Co., from Grant City, Mo.; Farmers Exchange, from Parnell, Mo.; Warren Bolar, from Bethany, Mo.; W. E. Phillips, from Stanberry, Mo.; Farmers Exchange, from Albany, Mo.; L. S. Laffoon, from Eagleville, Mo.; Gentry Mercantile Co., from Gentry, Mo.; R. Slaybaugh, from Easton, Mo.; and C. C. Maag, from Island, Colo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23717. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34626. Sample no. 22742-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7 and 8, 1934, in various shipments by Elizabeth Duncan, from Brimson, Mo.; W. R. Nelson, from Union Star, Mo.; Omaha Cold Storage Co. (Branch House), from Julesburg, Colo.; C. I. Dennis,

from Hamburg, Iowa; and Mrs. Carl Shelton, from Burlington Junction, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23718. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34627. Sample no. 23541-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8 and 9, 1934, in various shipments by Wm. Ray, Glenwood, Iowa.; Perry Packing Co., Washington, Kans.; S. E. Jobe, Guilford, Mo.; and Claude Wohlford, Oregon, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23719. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fifteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34628. Sample no. 22744-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1934, in various shipments by Homer Russel, Wyeth, Mo.; L. P. Miller, Savannah, Mo.; A. Niccola, Hopkins, Mo.; Farmers Elevator Co., Barnard, Mo.; Ed. Holmes, Worth, Mo.; H. E. Aldridge, Rosendale, Mo.; Willie Scadden, Parnell, Mo.; Melvin Rogers, Casper, Wyo.; Hoyt's Cash Store, Quitman, Mo.; Niles Amagost, Fillmore, Mo.; Omaha Cold Storage, Chillicothe, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23720. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Twelve 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34629. Sample no. 23448-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and twelve 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6, 1934, in various shipments by J. J. Waltz, Rea, Mo.; Paul Garety, Emmett, Kans.; Wayman Stanton, Watson, Mo.; Hester & Son, Craig, Mo.; R. W. McBeath, Kerr, Mo.; Alvina Mast, Chula, Mo.; Lawrence Miller, St. Catherine, Mo.; Lawrence Hoyt, Dawn, Mo.; Farmer's Exchange, Hale, Mo.; Wampler & Son, Bogard, Mo.; Fairmont Creamery Co., Chillicothe, Mo.; Alvin Greiner, Oregon, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 10, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23721. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon and Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34630. Sample no. 22790-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and three 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by Johnson Produce, Trenton, Mo.; E. A. Owen, Vliets, Kans.; Everett Howard, Corning, Mo.; and C. R. Pulliam, Hamburg, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23722. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34631. Sample no. 22786-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1934, in various shipments by Dick McDaniels, St. Joseph, Mo.; John S. Adams, Sidney, Iowa; Farmers Independent Cream Station, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. L. Kelsey, Rochester, Mo.; and Chas. A. Jensen, Maryville, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 13, 1934, the David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23723. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34501, 34642. Sample nos. 3562-B, 3565-B.)

On November 5 and 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can and five 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 29 and November 1, 1934, in various shipments by Henry Hendricksen, Blair, Nebr.; W. P. Owen, Newman Grove, Nebr.; and R. D. Leach, Creston, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, or filthy.

On November 5 and 23, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23724. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34643. Sample no. 3862-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 4, 1934, by Lee Newman, from Burton, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy.

On November 23, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23725. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34644. Sample no. 3888-B.)

On November 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 3, 1934, by Risser Hatchery, from Wisner, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 23, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

33726. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34645. Sample no. 22835-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1934, in various shipments by H. J. Ostenday, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.; K. Mundelein, Presha, S. Dak.; Ray Deiderich, Lake Benton, Minn.; and Mrs. A. I. Sullivan, Iriquois, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 23, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23727. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34646. Sample no. 22837-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 3, 1934, by Ernest Runge, from Dakota City, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 10, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23728. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34647. Sample no. 3569-B.)

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 5, 1934, by H. V. Muckendorfer from Dodge, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 23, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23729. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34648, 34649. Sample nos. 22737-B, 22784-B.)

On November 9 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 1 and 6, 1934, by C. O. Erickson, from Laurel, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, or moldy and decomposed.

On November 9 and 23, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23730. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34650. Sample no. 3567-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine 10-gallon cans of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 2, 3, and 4, 1934, in various shipments by Bert Grebin, Chancellor, S. Dak.; W. N. Hanson, Bison, S. Dak.; Ed Reier, Stickney, S. Dak.; S. Engeln, Zeeland, N. Dak.; E. C. Shellington, Wakefield, Nebr.; C. F. Smith, So. Sioux City, Nebr.; C. F. Klemberg, Wynot, Nebr.; Alb. Berens, Ponca, Nebr.; and Mrs. G. Johnson, Walthall, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 23, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23731. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34651. Sample no. 22836-B.)

On November 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 2, 1934, by George Brocko, from Tyndall, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On November 23, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23732. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33698. Sample no. 13985-B.)

On or about October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1934, in part by H. C. Clower, Woodstock, Va.; and in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Station 13, Philamont, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23733. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33699. Sample no. 13984-B.)

On or about October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 3, 1934, in part by T. K. Harris, Round Hill, Va.; and in part by Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., Station 14, Culpeper, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23734. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Ten 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34692. Sample no. 68-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cans (158 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by D. C. Hartman, Hatch, N. Mex.; J. F. Payne, Itasca, Tex.; L. M. Baxter, Lamesa, Tex.; P. S. Hemphill, Hamlin, Tex.; C. E. Tacker, Tuxedo, Tex.; Arthur Waldrop, Sentinel, Okla.; T. A. Brumsey, Cimarron, Kans.; J. Frank Whitaker, Sunset, Tex.; S. A. Gibson, Sagerton, Tex.; Marie Sellars, Crowell, Tex.; Mrs. W. E. Woodfin, Beaver, Okla.; C. R. Rankins, Alvord, Tex.; O. C. Laney, Seymour, Tex.; John W. Musich, Tolar, Tex.; J. E. Frye, Alvord, Tex.; J. L. Crockerham, Itasca, Tex.; G. Jackson, Bowie, Tex.; D. T. Campbell, Tolar, Tex.; Virgil C. Johnson, Henrietta, Tex.; L. D. Combs, Hayden, N. Mex.; O. W. Gresser, Obar, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23735. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Ten 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34693, 34753. Sample nos. 59-B, 71-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cans (165 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 5 and 6, 1934, in various shipments by Milton Peveler, Groundbury, Tex.; Bob Ratches, Plainview, Tex.; J. W. Davis, Sunset, Tex.; C. W. Sniker, Beatrice, Nebr.; Roscoe C. Brown, Kalvester, Kans.; Clarence Younger, Hoyle, Kans.; Alex Van Stade, Wauneta, Nebr.; Frank Gue Cream Co., Crawford, Nebr.; Metz. Prod. Co., Mankato, Kans.; Ernest Lee Havel, Cuba, Kans.; Albert Schwindt, Marienthal, Kans.; L. A. Brown, Moorcroft, Wyo.; Theodore Poppitz, Sidney, Nebr.; Mrs. K. M. Reichel, Garland, Wyo.; J. W. Wilson, Novice, Tex.; L. K. Stutlerheim, Prairie View, Kans.; J. J. Van Meter, Dellvale, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, the Gold Coin Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23736. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34694. Sample nos. 63-B, 67-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (30 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9 and 10, 1934, in part by Ray D. Viele, from Harrison, Nebr.; and in part by Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery, from Sharon Springs, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23737. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans and Five 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34695. Sample no. 69-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cans (95 gallons) of cream, at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12 and 13, 1934, in various shipments by J. C. Dean, Canute, Okla.; T. P. Floyd, Goodnight, Tex.; N. A. Lindsey, Brownfield, Tex.; G. R. Cox, Canyon, Tex.; D. R. Gaither, Texhoma, Okla.; A. E. Griffiths, Lubbock, Tex.; J. H. Cooksey, Goree, Tex.; J. J. Lawrence, Eldorado, Okla.; A. N. Wiseman, Wellington, Tex.; Ray Adams, Kendall, Kans.; J. B. Woodward, Roy, N. Mex.; and Wayne Macrander, Quemado, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid, and contained added sugar.

On November 16, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23738. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans and Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34696. Sample no. 26077-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans (85 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14, 1934, in various shipments by H. H. Plemens, Hamlin, Tex.; J. R. McCarter, Midland, Tex.; A. R. Gilmore, Tolar, Tex.; J. M. Watron, Goree, Tex.; T. V. Curry, Itasca, Tex.; Arthur Waldrop, Sentinel, Okla.; Norman J. Schmidt, Dalhart, Tex.; A. M. Currie, Canyon, Tex.; J. L. Sims, Brownfield, Tex.; W. W. Carpenter, Matador, Tex.; R. O. Wiloughby, Texola, Okla.; and W. B. Barton, Matador, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 16, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23739. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34725. Sample no. 11849-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream, at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate

commerce, on or about December 3, 1934, by C. J. Stanton, Rawlins, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the Arrow Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23740. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34726. Sample no. 1551-B.)

On December 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4, 1934, by A. B. Collins, Sams, Colo., via Peaks, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the Mountain States Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23741. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34727. Sample no. 26083-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (25 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 1 and 2, 1934, in various shipments by W. E. Woodruff, Buhl, Idaho; Melvin Passey, Ovid, Idaho; G. E. Webb, Downey, Idaho; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 4, 1934, the Mountain States Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23742. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34728. Sample no. 81-B.)

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 2, 1934, by Harold Tippetts, from Idaho Falls, Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 4, 1934, the Western Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23743. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34729, 43730. Sample nos. 11848-B, 26084-B.)

On December 4 and 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (65 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 30, and December 1 and 3, 1934, in various shipments by Starr Nelson, from Delta, Colo.; and Nelson-Ricks Creamery

Co., from Grand Valley, Colo.; Jerome, Twin Falls, Filer, and Shoshone, Idaho; and H. P. Johnson, from Gooding, Idaho; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 4 and 5, 1934, the Nelson-Ricks Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23744. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34731. Sample no. 84-B.)

On December 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 5, 1934, in part by Archie A. Grover, Springfield, Idaho, and in part by Marvin Lamb, Robertson, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the Arrow Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23745. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34732. Sample no. 83-B.)

On December 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (15 gallons) of cream, at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 4 and 5, 1934, in various shipments by Floyd A. Miles, Antlers, Colo.; J. E. Price, Sams, Colo.; D. W. Chisholm, Rose Spur, Colo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 7, 1934, the Arrow Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23746. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34733. Sample no. 82-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (18 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 3 and 4, 1934, in various shipments by E. R. Glead, Lima, Mont.; Arthur Reber, Mesquite, Nev.; Frank Gilliam, Gannett, Idaho; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the Mountain States Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23747. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34734. Sample no. 76-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (30 gallons) of cream at Portales, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in part by J. S. Shipman, from Progress, Tex., and in part by John Lanze of Nazareth, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23748. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34747. Sample no. 66-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (25 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9 and 10, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. George A. Shrader, Kanorado, Kans.; A. D. Irick, Munday, Tex.; A. L. Copeland, Newcastle, Tex.; and E. E. Armstrong, Throckmorton, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and yeasty.

On November 14, 1934, Swift & Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23749. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 10-Gallon Cans and Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34748. Sample no. 26226-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans (100 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, in various shipments by the Eads Produce Co., Hedley, Tex.; Oscar Bagwell, Claude, Tex.; W. B. Shaw, Hermleigh, Tex.; L. S. Tebo, Kendall, Kans.; Bower & Son, Bledsoe, Tex.; and Ben H. Moore, Memphis, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23750. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34749. Sample no. 64-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11, 1934, in part by R. A. Adams, Lakin, Kans., and in part by Ruth Stiles, Leoti, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Pueblo, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23751. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34750. Sample no. 11840-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, in part by Beatrice Adams, Grenville, N. Mex.; and in part by V. H. Ruffner, Dalhart, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, the Hollywood Creamery Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23752. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fourteen 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34751. Sample no. 26080-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cans (70 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, in various shipments by Grady Williams, Rotan, Tex.; J. J. Jacobs, Tolar, Tex.; J. W. Mengers, Shamrock, Tex.; T. J. Rea, Fluvanna, Tex.; Joe Stephens, Brisive, Tex.; T. B. Stevens, Merkel, Tex.; H. H. Bryant, McGregor, Tex.; O. L. Usrey, Lelia Lake, Tex.; W. L. Neel, Memphis, Tex.; W. T. Vick, Dermott, Tex.; John Cosekoldt, Estancia, N. Mex.; V. E. Yeager, Montezuma, Kans.; V. W. Fowler, Woodward, Okla.; and Lon Wells, Alexander, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23753. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans and Ten 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34752. Sample no. 11836-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cans (120 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by Hartley Merc. & Grain Co., Hartley, Tex.; Henry Pursley, Lingle, Wyo.; L. R. Riggins, New Castle, Tex.; J. R. Day, Olney, Tex.; Melvin Rogers, Casper, Wyo.; W. L. Crofton, Ovalo, Tex.; H. H. Robinett, Clayton, N. Mex.; D. A. Schultz, Clayton, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 14, 1934, Swift & Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23754. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans and Five 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34754. Sample no. 26081-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cans (55 gallons) of cream, at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, in various shipments by

Guy W. Carter, Granbury, Tex.; Arthur Waldrop, Sentinel, Okla.; A. D. Touchstone, Ansen, Tex.; J. M. Hunter, Granbury, Tex.; B. F. Watson, Whitesboro, Tex.; L. E. Hunter, Munday, Tex.; T. C. Coleman, Granbury, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23755. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34755. Sample no. 26082-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 19, 1934, in various shipments by Will Kennedy, Lelia Lake, Tex.; Jack Hubbard, Memphis, Tex.; E. J. Weikert, Kinsley, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23756. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans and Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34756. Sample no. 26078-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (50 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 15, 1934, in various shipments by J. L. Corkenham, Itasca, Tex.; J. R. Chaffin, Lamesa, Tex.; George W. Teague, Lamesa, Tex.; L. E. Hunter, Munday, Tex.; J. M. Crouch, Itasca, Tex.; P. A. Mebane, Snyder, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 28, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23757. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34757. Sample no. 26079-B.)

On November 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans (43 gallons) of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16, 1934, in various shipments by A. C. Duker, Paducah, Tex.; Lee Usrey, Clarendon, Tex.; Floyd Roberts, Tucumcari, N. Mex.; T. E. Polly, Big Springs, Tex.; C. F. Walker, Itasca, Tex.; W. H. Simpson, Floydada, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 28, 1934, the Trinidad Creamery Co., Trinidad, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23758. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon, One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34758. Sample no. 3493-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon and one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in part by Perry Packing Co., from Washington, Kans., and in part by Patrick O'Herin, from Tarkio, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23759. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nineteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34759. Sample no. 22746-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nineteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by Miller Brown, from Gentryville, Mo.; Melvin Rogers, from Casper, Wyo.; Gentry Mercantile Co., from Gentry, Mo.; D. B. Stitt, from Willard, Kans.; Allendale Produce Co., from Grant City, Mo.; Farmers Grain, Produce & Merc. Co., from New Hampton, Mo.; Charles P. O'Brien, from Amity, Mo.; Jas. Sherard, from Fairport, Mo.; Pattonsburg Grain & Prod. Co., from Pattonsburg, Mo.; and Borden's Prod. Co., Sterling, Colo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23760. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Sixteen 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34786. Sample nos. 11842-B, 11843-B, 11844-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cans (108 gallons) of cream at Clovis, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 21, 1934, in various shipments by J. D. Mitchell, Sylvester, Tex.; G. M. Stratton, Kingfisher, Okla.; B. W. Shropshire, Robert Lee, Tex.; C. A. Brown, Anson, Tex.; R. M. Hestand, Anson, Tex.; B. E. Hancock, Rochester, Tex.; A. H. Ash, Sylvester, Tex.; J. N. Eakens, Loving, Tex.; Lewis Scott, Stanford, Tex.; Estelle B. King, Goree, Tex.; J. W. House, Rotan, Tex.; W. S. Anderson, Eldorado, Okla.; Mack Golden, Hollister, Okla.; G. M. Lawliss, Sylvester, Tex.; Sterling Price, Matador, Tex.; D. E. Duboise, Megargel, Tex.; Leslie House, Hinton, Okla.; L. E. Overton, Frederick, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23761. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34836. Sample no. 11846-B, 11847-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons)

of cream at Portales, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 16 and 23, 1934, by J. A. Beaty, from Goodland, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23762. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34837. Sample no. 78-B.)

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans (65 gallons) of cream at Clovis, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 18, 1934, in various shipments by W. M. Wright, Stamford, Tex.; G. W. Richards, View, Tex.; C. C. Bowman, Bronte, Tex.; R. R. Henry, Sylvester, Tex.; George Dennis, Leuders, Tex.; M. E. Viertel, Stamford, Tex.; M. R. Davis, Snyder, Tex.; H. C. Neinast, Sagerton, Tex.; A. R. Winder, Stonesburg, Tex.; E. M. Mayfield, Kingfisher, Okla.; E. G. Kritchman, Kingfisher, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23763. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34838. Sample no. 77-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cans (40 gallons) of cream at Clovis, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 17, 1934, in various shipments by H. D. Jones, Hamlin, Tex.; M. E. Viertel, Stamford, Tex.; Lawton Baker, Raton, Tex.; Joe Denton, Bronte, Tex.; B. M. Dickerson, Aspermont, Tex.; G. D. Davis, Sylvester, Tex.; J. W. Mears, Fluvanna, Tex.; O. A. Beck, Elk City, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23764. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34839. Sample no. 74-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (70 gallons) of cream at Portales, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 15, 1934, in various shipments by J. J. Newson, Tulia, Tex.; John Lanze, Nazareth, Tex.; Rucker Produce, Plainview, Tex.; Geo. Baskin, Plainview, Tex.; R. L. Roach, Earth, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23765. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34840. Sample no. 27333-B.)

On or about November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (40 gallons) of cream at Parsons, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24 and 25, 1934, in various shipments by W. A. Lewis, Durant, Okla.; Henry Jund, Perry, Tex.; Lessie Douthit, Wills Point, Tex.; McAlpine Cream Co., McAlester, Okla.; C. H. McMahan, St. Jo, Tex.; E. Y. Blackburn, Calera, Okla.; P. M. Hutto, Hillsboro, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23766. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34841. Sample no. 3316-B.)

On or about November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (70 gallons) of cream at Marysville, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, in various shipments by Douglas Hatchery, Tecumseh, Nebr.; T. C. Bradley, Liberty, Nebr.; Roy Novotny, Odell, Nebr.; Farmers Union Store, Filley, Nebr.; Noakes Bros., Filley, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

The Armour Creameries, the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23767. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34842. Sample no. 27334-B.)

On or about November 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (25 gallons) of cream at Parsons, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, in various shipments by Nick White, Crowder, Okla.; Mrs. F. A. Thomason, Grossbeck, Tex.; McAlpine Cream Co., McAlester, Okla.; Jonnie Watts, Hartshorne, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23768. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34843. Sample no. 27355-B.)

On or about November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 26, 1934, in part by A. M. Miller, Rayville, Mo., and in part by Rea Leach, Kearney, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

Swift & Co., the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935,

the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23769. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and Nine 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34844. Sample no. 27351-B.)

On or about November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cans (95 gallons) of cream at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, 1934, in part by Wymore & Son, Liberty, Mo.; and in part by Albert Sullivan, Smithville, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

Swift & Co., the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23770. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34845. Sample no. 27352-B.)

On or about November 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24, 1934, by Rayville Produce, Rayville, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

Swift & Co., the consignee, appeared, admitted the allegations of the libel, and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23771. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34850. Sample no. 11845-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Portales, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 22, 1934, by O. B. Digby, from Spring Lake, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23772. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34866. Sample no. 3310-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14 and 15, 1934, in part by C. C. Caldwell, from Ford City, Mo.; and in part by Peck's Produce, from Westboro, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23773. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34867. Sample no. 23545-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, in part by R. H. Dickhoff, from Bird City, Kans., and in part by Roy Eberle, from Coin, Iowa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the allegations of libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23774. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34868. Sample no. 3305-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11 and 12, 1934, in various shipments by E. A. Fei, Hollenberg, Kans.; H. G. Ward, Glasco, Kans.; Golden Davis, Emerson, Iowa; Hurd Creamery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa; J. E. Wishmegor, Corydon, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23775. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34874. Sample no. 22795-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 15, 1934 by Metz Packing Co., from Formosa, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23776. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34877. Sample no. 22794-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, by Wade Manchester, from Dunlap, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23777. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34878. Sample no. 23406-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14, 1934, by Carl C. Adams from Rockport, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23778. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34879. Sample no. 22749-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 5-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12 and 13, 1934, in various shipments by Hubert Vidrine, from Heber Springs, Ark.; J. L. Mason, from Gorby, Ark.; A. C. Fisher, from Edgemont, Ark.; and Benjamin Gigstand, from Lancaster, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, Middle States Creameries, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23779. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34902. Sample no. 3308-B.)

On or about December 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Superior, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, by Ben Sweitzer, from Lonewell, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On or about December 7, 1934, Farmer's Union Co-Op Creamery Co., Superior, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23780. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34913. Sample no. 23403-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by Metz Packing Co., from Jewell City, Kans.; Producers Sales Exchange, from Shenandoah, Iowa; Griffin Elevator, Ridgeway, Mo.; and Cameron Co-operative Elevator Association from Cameron, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 15, 1934, Jerpe Commission Company, Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23781. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34914. Sample no. 23404-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10 and 12, 1934, in various shipments by W. H. Brownlee, from Fleming, Colo., A. Marcotte, from Aurora, Kans., Glenn Brown Produce, from Agra, Kans., Casteel Bros., from Princeton, Mo., and Jno. S. Adams, from Sidney, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23782. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34915. Sample no. 22792-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11, 1934, in various shipments by Glen L. Leupold, from Frankfort, Kans., Mrs. F. M. Kable, from Wallace, Kans., Carrie Hammond, from Quinter, Kans., V. P. Taylor, from Holton, Kans., and W. W. Ward, from Norcat, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Borden's Produce Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23783. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34916. Sample no. 27326-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11, 1934, in various shipments by the Fairmont Creamery Co., from Denison, Iowa; C. J. Buchanan, from Burlington, Colo.; L. D. Hulburd, from Woodbine, Iowa; Hurd Martin, from Carrolton, Mo.; Street & Garrett, from Purdin, Mo.; and F. D. Niswender, from Chariton, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23784. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34917. Sample no. 3494-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 11, 1934, in various shipments by Earl B. Potts, from Trenton, Mo.; A. George, from Humphreys, Mo.; and H. T. Bushy, West End Pro. Co., from Tarkio, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23785. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34918. Sample no. 22793-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, by W. R. Nelson, from Union Star, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23786. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34919. Sample no. 3311-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14, 1934, by Roy Worley, from Dentonia, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Jerpe Commission Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23787. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34920. Sample no. 23546-B.)

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14, 1934, in part by Alien Byrd, from Lingle, Wyo., and in part by Rose Schooly, from La Grange, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On November 20, 1934, the Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23788. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fifteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34921. Sample no. 3495-B.)

On or about December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 10-gallon cans of cream at Holdrege, Nebr., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, in various shipments by J. G. Bennett, from Lucerne, Kans.; P. W. Randolph, from Allison, Kans.; V. I. Weir, from Oberlin, Kans.; and J. T. Duffy, from Menlo, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On or about December 8, 1934, Phelps Co. Creamery & Poultry Co., Holdrege, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23789. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34922. Sample no. 3307-B.)

On or about November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 10-gallon cans of cream at Fairbury, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, by Gus Feil, from Narka, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On or about November 30, 1934, Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery, Fairbury, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23790. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34923. Sample no. 3309-B.)

On or about December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Alma, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 13, 1934, by Cudahy Packing Co., from Logan, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On or about December 8, 1934, the Cudahy Packing Co., Alma, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23791. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34924. Sample no. 3306-B.)

On or about November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Falls City, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 12, 1934, by Otto Jabben, from Independence, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On or about November 30, 1934, Falls City Creamery Co., Falls City, Nebr., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23792. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34933. Sample nos. 70-B, 75-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cans (68 gallons) of cream at Clovis, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 15, 1934, in various shipments by C. H. Dalkey, Cordell, Okla.; W. G. Read, Tolar, Tex.; Geo. Yoder, Weatherford, Okla.; B. E. Jones, Hamlin, Tex.; August Grabow, Kingfisher, Okla.; L. C. Breland, Anson, Tex.; Frank Kale, Kingfisher, Okla.; E. L. Lewis, Rule, Tex.; Mrs. F. L. Hitt, Sylvester, Tex.; H. D. Dunlap, O'Brien, Tex.;

C. P. Farmer, Sylvester, Tex.; W. G. Hodge, Chico, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 5, 1934, by consent of the parties in interest, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23793. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34934. Sample no. 26227-B.)

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 3, 1934, by J. E. Jewett, from Conda, Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, yeasty, putrid, filthy, rancid, and decomposed.

On December 5, 1934, the Brooklawn Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23794. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans and Four 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34942. Sample no. 11839-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans (90 gallons) of cream at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1934, in various shipments by Lottie Houck, Kendall, Kans.; Lee Kendall, Lakin, Kans.; Henry Dyck, Kendall, Kans.; J. T. Holloway, Stratford, Tex.; O. M. Reese, Clovis, N. Mex.; Dalhart Produce Co., Dalhart, Tex.; D. H. Braden, Lakin, Kans.; E. M. Ropp, Clayton, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and yeasty.

On November 14, 1934, the Hollywood Creamery Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23795. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34943. Sample no. 11832-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (30 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, by John J. Terrell, Trenton, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23796. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34944. Sample no. 11838-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cans (143 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate

commerce, on or about November 10 and 11, 1934, in various shipments by Roy Harbert, Dumas, Tex.; Lan Rost, Athol, Kans.; W. A. Chambers, Arapahoe, Nebr.; James C. Swim, Marysville, Kans.; F. W. Solomon, Goodland, Kans.; L. R. Morgan, Smith Center, Kans.; Frank Hack, Buhl, Idaho; Mrs. H. F. Petrick, Hill City, Idaho; John H. Schueler, Victoria, Kans.; Karl Frieb, Sr., Olmitz, Kans.; F. G. Vanfeldt, Victoria, Kans.; Frank Gue Cream Co., Crawford, Nebr.; G. M. Walz, Quinter, Kans.; Raymond Benjamin, McCook, Nebr.; Brant Bros., Lucas, Kans.; W. A. McMillen, Sidney, Nebr.; Frank Scott, Harper, Oreg.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 15, 1934, the Gold Coin Creamery, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23797. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans and One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34945. Sample no. 11834-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (28 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, in various shipments by Farmers Equity Cream Station, Crawford, Nebr.; Farmers Equity Cream Station, Sharon Springs, Kans.; J. W. Neihus, Bridgeport, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, Farmers' Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23798. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34946. Sample no. 26076-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Colorado Springs, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, in part by John F. Krockner, Dalhart, Tex., and in part by J. E. Million, Clayton, N. Mex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, the Hollywood Creamery Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23799. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34965. Sample no. 3855-B.)

On October 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Gregory, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 25, 1934, by Geo. Case, from Ainsworth, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid.

On November 28, 1934, the Rosebud Creamery Co., Gregory, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23800. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34964, 34966. Sample nos. 3854-B, 22779-B.)

On or about October 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (70 gallons) of cream at Gregory, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 22, 23, and 24, 1934, in various shipments by Mrs. F. France, Lynch, Nebr.; A. J. Wilson, Verdel, Nebr.; E. Krebel, Spencer, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, or decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Rosebud Creamery Co., Gregory, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23801. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Fourteen 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34967. Sample no. 22778-B.)

On or about October 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cans (140 gallons) of cream at Winner, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 22 and 23, 1934, in various shipments by F. C. Snyder, Rose, Nebr.; D. E. Osborn, Springview, Nebr.; Geo. T. Thatcher, Mills, Nebr.; Geo. Farrin, Brocksburg, Nebr.; S. W. Slatery, Bassett, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Winner, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23802. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34968. Sample no. 3852-B.)

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (40 gallons) of cream at Sisseton, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 1934, in part by Andy Fogerson, Brown's Valley, Minn., and in part by Leo G. Buller, Barry, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Sisseton Farmer's Creamery Co., Sisseton, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23803. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34969. Sample no. 3884-B.)

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (8 gallons) of cream at Watertown, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 19, 1934, by Mikkil Swenson, from Reeder, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Watertown, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22804. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34970. Sample no. 22826-B.)

On or about October 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Watertown, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 1934, by Peter Fox Sons Co., from Ellendale, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was yeasty and rancid.

On November 28, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Watertown, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22805. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34971. Sample no. 22829-B.)

On or about October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Watertown, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17, 1934, by Chas. Marvin, Rhame, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., Watertown, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22806. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34972. Sample no. 22766-B.)

On or about October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Watertown, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17, 1934, in part by O. B. Moen, Gerro Gorda, Minn., and in part by F. F. Farrell, Marietta, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the North American Creameries, Inc., Watertown, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22807. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34973. Sample no. 22830-B.)

On or about October 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Watertown, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 19, 1934, by North American Creameries, Inc., Marietta, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, the North American Creameries, Inc., Watertown, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22808. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34974, 34975, 34977, 34978. Sample nos. 3880-B, 3881-B, 3882-B, 3883-B.)

On or about October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans (110 gallons)

of cream at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 15, 16, 17, and 19, 1934, in various shipments by Equity Union Cream Station, Oakes, N. Dak.; Equity Union Creamery Co., Lisbon, N. Dak.; Equity Union Creamery, Hettinger, N. Dak.; Equity Union Creamery Co., Scranton, N. Dak.; Equity Union Creamery Co., Bowman, N. Dak.; Equity Union Creameries, Inc., New England, N. Dak., and Equity Union Creameries, Inc. (Roy Peterson, buyer), Scranton, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, yeasty, or rancid.

On November 28, 1934, the Equity Union Creamery Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23809. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34976. Sample no. 22731-B.)

On or about October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 21, 1934, in part by Vernon Sadler, Wood Lake, Nebr., and in part by Herman Lighthill, Wood Lake, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23810. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34983. Sample no. 23583-B.)

On December 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of cream at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 6, 1934, by Tom Underhill, from Brentwood, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 18, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, and the consignee, Swift & Co., Springfield, Mo., having consented to its destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23811. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34984. Sample no. 3315-B.)

On or about November 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans (60 gallons) of cream at Topeka, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 24 and 25, 1934, in various shipments by J. C. Killingsworth, Anderson, Mo.; Carthage Farmers Exchange, Carthage, Mo.; Phil Ratliff, Neosho, Mo.; R. J. McBride, Adrian, Mo.; A. V. Campbell, Rich Mill, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

The Beatrice Creamery Co., the consignee, appeared and admitted the allegations of the libel and petitioned the immediate destruction of the product. On January 7, 1935, the product having been destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered confirming the destruction by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23812. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Six 5-Gallon Cans and Six 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34992. Sample no. 11829-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cans (90 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1934, in various shipments by R. R. Schrank, Ireland, Tex.; L. H. Davidson, Olney, Tex.; L. R. Bouldin, Hartley, Tex.; Swift & Co., Sidney, Nebr.; Ira Gilmore, Throckmorton, Tex.; Joe Hill, Perrin, Tex.; E. T. Howard, Olney, Tex.; Hartley Merc. & Grain Co., Hartley, Tex.; H. H. Robinett, Clayton, N. Mex.; D. A. Schultz, Clayton, N. Mex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, Swift & Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23813. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34993. Sample no. 11833-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (15 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6, 1934, in various shipments by R. Gruben, Rotan, Tex.; C. R. Horton, Peacock, Tex.; Pike Criswell, Peacock, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23814. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34994. Sample no. 11827-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 3 and 5, 1934, in part by C. J. Rasmussen, Madrid, Nebr.; and in part by Wm. Kuhns, Chappell, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23815. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 10-Gallon Cans and Six 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34995. Sample no. 60-B.)

On November 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans (100 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6 and 7, 1934, in various shipments by James C. Swim, Marysville, Kans.; W. A. Wood, Morienthal, Kans.; Ada Schneck, Morienthal, Kans.; Alvan Koch, Lakeside, Nebr.; Frank Gue Cream Co., Crawford Nebr.; Albert Soske, Provo, S. Dak.; Frank Votapka, Jennings, Kans.; C. D. May, Jennings, Kans.; Ben Franklin, McGrew, Nebr.; G. R.

Leavitt, Mackay, Idaho; Mike Needham, Vale, Oreg.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 9, 1934, the Gold Coin Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23816. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans and Five 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34996. Sample no. 62-B.)

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cans (45 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7 and 10, 1934, in various shipments by Swift & Co., Benkelman, Nebr.; E. E. Ferland, Bogue, Kans.; H. M. Hines, Kanorado, Kans.; J. T. McDonald, Olney, Tex.; M. C. Routon, Newcastle, Tex.; J. G. Robertson, Olney, Tex.; A. E. Nash, Throckmorton, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 14, 1934, Swift & Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23817. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34997. Sample no. 73-B.)

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cans (36 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by John De Young, Prairie View, Kans.; Ernest Katt, Grainfield, Kans.; A. D. Manney, Damar, Kans.; A. G. Kime, Ashby, Neb.; George H. Kemp, Jennings, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 15, 1934, the Gold Coin Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23818. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34998. Sample no. 11830-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 6, 1934, by P. F. Lisle, Olney, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 10, 1934, Swift & Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23819. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34999. Sample no. 65-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream

at Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 13, 1934, by Clem Roberts, Scott City, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, the Arapahoe Creamery, Pueblo, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23820. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35000. Sample no. 11841-B.)

On November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5 gallons) of cream at Fort Collins, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 14, 1934, by F. C. Peppers, Dwyer, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was putrid and decomposed.

On November 16, 1934, Riverside Ice & Storage Co., Fort Collins, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23821. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Four 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35001. Sample no. 61-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (40 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 8, 1934, by J. L. Perryman, Cottler, Wyo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, filthy, decomposed, yeasty, and rancid.

On November 10, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23822. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans and One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35002. Sample no. 11835-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by W. F. Edwards, Rotan, Tex.; S. O. Helms, Peacock, Tex.; John E. Sibal, Lemoyne, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 10, 1934, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23823. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35003. Sample no. 11831-B.)

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cans (35 gallons) of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article has been shipped in interstate commerce,

on or about November 9, 1934, in various shipments by J. F. Bass, Perico, Tex.; Ray J. Cameron, Lakeside, Nebr.; Lowell Smith, Paducah, Tex.; James C. Swim, Marysville, Kans.; Edgar Dodge, Kendall, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, decomposed, and rancid.

On November 10, 1934, the Gold Coin Creamery, Denver, Colo., having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23S24. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35007. Sample no. 3853-B.)

On or about October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cans (28 gallons) of cream at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 17 and 18, 1934, in various shipments by N. R. Behl, Hettinger, N. Dak.; A. E. Taylor, Bell Tower, Mont.; F. E. Coons, Bell Tower, Mont.; Mrs. Chas. M. O'Dell, Bell Tower, Mont.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On December 31, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23S25. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Eight 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35008. Sample no. 22730-B.)

On or about October 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cans (80 gallons) of cream at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 13 and 15, 1934, in various shipments by N. R. Behl, Hettinger, N. Dak.; S. O. Wick, Rhame, N. Dak.; J. F. Saulak, Hague, N. Dak.; J. S. Zeller, Lieth, N. Dak.; H. L. Hoffer, Monango, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On December 31, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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Borden's Prod. Co. -----	23759
Bouldin, L. R. -----	23812
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Bowder, F. H. -----	23705
Bower & Son -----	23749
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Bradley, T. C. -----	23766
Bramberger, Lena -----	23627, 23635
Bramblett, W. F. -----	23627
Brandvig, L. P. -----	23693
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Breland, L. C. -----	23792
Bretz, L. J. -----	23643
Brewer, B. C. -----	23632
Brewer, D. T. -----	23635
Brinson, Earl -----	23637
Brock, John -----	23627
Brockman, E. J. -----	23705
Brocko, George -----	23731
Brougher, W. L. -----	23635
Brown, Mrs. B. T. -----	23647
Brown, B. W. -----	23641
Brown, C. A. -----	23760
Brown, E. V. -----	23673
Brown, Glenn, Produce -----	23781
Brown, L. A. -----	23735
Brown, Miller -----	23759
Brown, R. C. -----	23735
Brownlee, W. H. -----	23781
Broyles, W. B. -----	23635, 23637
Brummel, Ray -----	23705
Brumsey, T. A. -----	23734
Bryant, H. H. -----	23752
Buchanan, C. J. -----	23783
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Buller, L. G. -----	23802
Bunson, Earl -----	23635
Burns, L. H. -----	23627
Burns, R. J. -----	23639
Burrows, H. M. -----	23664
Burton, Mrs. Wayne -----	23648
Busby, H. T. -----	23784
Byrd, Allen -----	23787
Caldwell, C. C. -----	23772
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Campbell, Mrs. R. C.	23635
Campbell, W. A.	23677
Candill, H. T.	23632
Cantrell, O. S.	23649
Carlsle, Hettie	23627
Carlton, A. E.	23635
Carpenter, W. W.	23738
Carter, G. W.	23754
Carter, M. N.	23641
Carthage Farmers Ex- change	23811
Case, Geo.	23799
Cassettia, Louis	23635
Casteel Bros.	23781
Cervený, John	23665
Chaffin, J. R.	23756
Chambers, W. A.	23796
Chapman, B. W.	23647
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Charles, Lebert	23627
Cheek, John	23635
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Chipman, Frank	23638
Chisholm, D. W.	23745
Christian, Wilburn	23632
Clark, C. M.	23699
Clark, G. A.	23627
Clark, Joe	23635
Clarkson, Chesley	23639
Click, Walter	23628
Clifton, J. W.	23627
Clover, H. C.	23732
Colbenson, Fred	23702
Cole, Georgia	23644
Cole, J. E.	23627
Coleman, T. C.	23754
Collins, A. B.	23740
Collins, J. L.	23629
Combs, L. D.	23734
Cook, Mrs. O. A.	23703
Cook, R. D.	23703
Cook, R. L.	23699
Cooksey, J. H.	23737
Coons, C. H.	23639
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Coulter, D. C.	23627
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Cracraft, Adron	23639
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Cracraft, G. F.	23635
Cracraft, Sarah	23635
Cracraft, Sophronia	23635
Craft, Niley	23626
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Curtis, T. P.	23649
Dahm, J. W.	23711
Daley, G. T.	23630
Dalhart Produce Co.	23794
Dalkey, C. H.	23792
Dammen, H. J.	23666
Dance, Gerlie	23627
Dappert, Geo.	23639
Darringer, Roy	23637
Daugherty, Roy	23639
Davidson, L. H.	23812
Davis, Arthur	23635
Davis, C. A.	23634
Davis, E. W.	23707
Davis, G. D.	23763
Davis, Golden	23774
Davis, H. E.	23639
Davis, J. M.	23639
Davis, J. W.	23735
Davis, Laura	23651
Davis, Leroy	23627
Davis, M. R.	23762
Davis, Robert	23647
Dawson, Virgil	23639
Day, J. R.	23753
Dean, J. C.	23737
Dean, Jesse	23627
Dean, Mike	23627
Deiderich, Ray	23726
Deitz, J. A.	23650
Dennis, C. I.	23717
Dennis, George	23762
Denton, Joe	23763
Devary, Henry	23629
Devaughn, Alfred	23635
Dewitt, Wm.	23710
De Young, John	23817
De Young, E.	23685
Dice, J.	23664
Dice, Wm.	23635
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Digby, O. B.	23771
Dillon, Alva	23628
Dinsmore, Grace	23627
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Easyburk, Joe	23639
Eberle, Roy	23773
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Eldridge, Mrs. G. N.	23628
Elliott, D. B.	23633
Elliott, Ethel	23647
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Ellsworth, Harold	23688
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Equity Union Cream Station	23808
Equity Union Creameries, Inc.	23808
Equity Union Creamery	23808
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Erickson, C. O.	23729
Erickson, D.	23691
Erwin, Mrs. Charlie.	23629
Estes, Buford.	23635
Estes, Ida.	23635
Everhart, Mell.	23639
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Fannin, John.	23629
Farmer, C. P.	23792
Farmers Elevator Co.	23719
Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery	23736
Farmers Equity Cream Station	23797
Farmers Exchange.	23716, 23720
Farmers Grain, Produce & Merc. Co.	23759
Farmer's Independent.	23708
Farmers Independent Cream Station	23722
Farmers Union.	23696
Farmers Union Store.	23766
Farrell, F. F.	23806
Farrin, Geo.	23801
Fawbush, Wm.	23635
Feagan, J. R.	23638
Fearce Marc. Co.	23708
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Fightmaster, J. T.	23626
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Fleenor, Nora.	23635
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Fly, S. E.	23648
Fogerson, Andy.	23802
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Foster, Alice.	23627
Fowler, V. W.	23752
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Gaiter, Enoch.	23635
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Gardner, Ed.	23633
Gardner, Marion.	23627
Gardner, Muriel.	23627
Garety, Paul.	23720
Garrison, Rebecca.	23635
Gayle, R. E.	23634
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Gentry, Alice.	23628
Gentry Mercantile Co.	23716, 23759
George, A.	23784
Giboney, M.	23635
Gibson, S. A.	23734
Gibson, Mrs. W. C.	23629
Gigstead, Benjamin.	23778
Gilliam, Frank.	23746
Gilmore, A. R.	23738
Gilmore, Ira.	23812
Girard, Emil.	23689
Gladden, J. E.	23635
Gleason, A.	23694
Gleason, John.	23628
Glead, E. R.	23746
Golden, Mack.	23760
Golden Rule Store.	23700, 23701
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Goodman, G. A.	23627
Goolsby, Mrs. Alton.	23641
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Grant City Produce Co.	23716
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Gray, A. N.	23647
Grebin, Bert.	23730
Greene, Mrs. M.	23689
Greeshaw, John.	23664
Greiner, Alvin.	23720
Gresser, O. W.	23734
Griffin Elevator.	23780
Griffis, A. E.	23737
Gronewig, G. H.	23712
Gross, Robert.	23639
Grover, A. A.	23744
Gruben, R.	23813
Gue, Frank, Cream Co.	23735, 23796, 23815
Gusner, Wayne.	23703
Gutzman, W. A.	23694, 23703
Hack, Frank.	23796
Hackensmith, Laura.	23630
Hackworth, B. H.	23628
Hagens, R.	23694
Haggard, T. B.	23634
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Halbor Bros.	23694, 23701
Hall, Edna.	23627
Hall, W. B.	23634
Hallaway, H. C.	23632
Hallsted, H. E.	23696
Hamilton, Ira.	23687, 23700
Hammond, Carrie.	23782
Hancock, B. E.	23760
Haney, Rubie.	23638
Hansen, A. A.	23712
Hansen, H. O.	23666
Hanson, W. N.	23730
Hanson, Mrs. W. N.	23695
Harbert, Roy.	23796
Harlow, Mary.	23627
Harmes, Glenn.	23669
Harris, T. K.	23733
Harrison, L. L.	23638
Hartley Merc. & Grain Co.	23753, 23812
Hartley, W. D.	23707
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Hathawas's Produce Co.	23703
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Hawkins, Henry.	23638
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Hayes, Mary.	23689
Heacock, Florence.	23627

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Heim, Joseph	23626
Hellwig, Mrs. Will	23696
Helm, Mary	23628
Helms, S. O.	23822
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Helpenstine, T. A.	23637
Hemphill, P. S.	23734
Henderson, Ben	23627
Henderson, Henry	23632
Henderson, J. H.	23635
Hendricksen, Henry	23723
Henin, R. H.	23642
Henry, R. R.	23762
Hensley, Grant	23639
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Hentges, Wm. H.	23654
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Hestand, R. M.	23760
Hester & Son	23720
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Hicks, C. W.	23703
Hildreth, J. L.	23635
Hill, A. E.	23638
Hill, G. P.	23639
Hill, Joe	23812
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Hill, Ray	23703
Hill, T. H.	23694
Hill, Mrs. Tim	23628
Hines, H. M.	23816
Hitt, Mrs. F. L.	23792
Hobbs, W. H.	23628
Hodges, Mrs. H. P.	23638
Hofer, P. S.	23702
Hoffer, H. L.	23825
Hoffman, Albert	23627
Hoffman, B.	23685, 23704
Hoffman, Myrtle	23635
Hogan, J. C.	23629
Hoganson, Alfred	23697
Holbert, Eliza	23633
Holbert, J. W.	23633
Holland, Emma	23627
Hollen, D. W.	23647
Holliday, J. C.	23632
Holloway, J. T.	23754
Holmes, Ed.	23719
Holmgren, Chris	23697
Holtey, Wm.	23696
Horton, C. R.	23813
Horton, G. J.	23628
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House, J. W.	23760
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Houseknecht, W. B.	23663
Howard, E. T.	23812
Howard, Everett	23721
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Hoyt's Cash Store	23719
Hubbard, Jack	23755
Hucaby, Marvin	23629
Huckleberry, Howard	23639
Hudson, Murphy	23626
Hudson, W. L.	23649
Hughes, Thom	23633
Hukill, Henry	23627
Hulburd, L. D.	23783
Hulette, G. H.	23627
Hull, M.	23699
Hummel, J. H.	23693
Humphries, L. H.	23646
Hunley, J. A.	23639
Hunt, Mrs. Bessie	23641
Hunt, Jack	23635
Hunter, J. M.	23754
Hunter, L. E.	23756
Hunter, S. L.	23630
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Hurst, Q. T.	23638
Hutcherson, Eliza	23638
Hutcherson, Kenneth	23638
Hutto, P. M.	23765
Ingram, Bert	23710
Irick, A. D.	23748
Jabben, Otto	23791
Jackson, G.	23734
Jackson, L. L.	23704
Jacobs, E. H.	23646
Jacobs, J. J.	23752
Jacoby, H.	23663
James, R. C.	23642
Jann, Geo	23648
Jenkins, Felix	23641
Jennings, I. P.	23627
Jennings, Mae	23627
Jensen, C. A.	23722
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Jett, Mrs. G. L.	23639
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Johnson, Mrs. G.	23730
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Johnson, H. P.	23743
Johnson, J. E.	23699
Johnson, N. C.	23685
Johnson, Otis	23627
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Jolly, Augusta	23639
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Jones, E. L.	23695
Jones, H. D.	23763
Jones, R. L.	23685
Jones, W. T.	23635
Jordan, E. W.	23639
Juett, Lizzie	23626
Jund, Henry	23765
Kable, Mrs. F. M.	23782
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Kendall, Mrs. R. E.	23648
Kennedy, Will	23755
Kenney, L. J.	23629
Kesler, Mrs. Julia B.	23639
Kiefner, M. L.	23646
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Kreutz, Carl	23695
Krithman, E. G.	23762
Krocker, J. F.	23798
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Lanze, John	23747, 23761
Lass, Mrs. Jacob	23689
Lauderbaugh, E. E.	23627
Lawhead, J. Q.	23678
Lawliss, G. M.	23760
Lawrence, J. J.	23737
Lawson, Amanda	23629
Leach, R. D.	23691, 23723
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Lester, Art.	23659
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Lewis, E. L.	23792
Lewis, Gordon	23628
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Lewis, W. A.	23765
Libbe, A. J.	23685, 23694
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McBeath, R. W.	23720
McBride, R. J.	23811
McCandless, Mrs. E. T.	23628
McCann, B. D.	23680
McCarter, J. R.	23738
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McClanahan, J. C.	23628
McCleary, J. B.	23639
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McLean, Charles	23627
McMahan, C. H.	23765
McMillen, W. A.	23796
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Macrander, Wayne	23737
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Magness, F. L.	23711, 23714
Maier, P. L.	23632
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Manchester, Wade	23776
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Mann, R. W.	23633
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Marciniak, John	23678
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Mardis, Henry	23632
Marica, Frank	23694
Markland, A. V.	23634
Marshall, Roy	23628
Marsten, W. C.	23634
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Martin, Mrs. Will	23635
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Martinson, L. M.	23675
Marvin, Chas.	23805
Marxer, J. A.	23627
Mason, C. V.	23698, 23704
Mason, Earl	23712
Mason, J. L.	23778
Massie, W. I.	23703
Mast, Alvia	23720
Mattinby, Thos.	23647
May, C. D.	23815
Mayfield, E. M.	23762
Meadows, Worth	23714
Mears, J. W.	23763
Mebane, P. A.	23756
Meer, Joe	23635
Melton, Layre	23636
Mengers, J. W.	23752
Menix, George	23638
Mercer, John	23627
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Meyer, D. W.	23693
Meyer, J. D.	23628
Miles, F. A.	23745
Miley, Paul	23705
Miller, A. B.	23694
Miller, A. M.	23768
Miller, Jacob	23645
Miller, Lawrence	23720
Miller, L. P.	23719
Million, J. E.	23798
Mills, John	23632
Mitchell, J. D.	23760
Moen, O. B.	23806
Moline, A. C.	23677
Moore, B. H.	23749
Moore, Nannie	23627
Moos, Henry	23677
Moreland, Mrs. G. B.	23707
Morgan, L. R.	23796
Morris, J. K. & Son	23640
Morris, Monroe	23626
Morse, Arthur	23639
Motsinger, C. N.	23635
Mower, Leslie	23629
Muckendorfer, H. V.	23691, 23728
Mueller, Solomon	23703
Mullins, A. E.	23632
Mullins, M. P.	23626
Mundelein, K.	23726
Murphy, Mabel	23672
Musich, J. W.	23734
Myer, Paul	23634
Nash, A. E.	23816
Nealey, Garland	23643
Needham, Mike	23815
Neel, W. L.	23752
Neihus, J. W.	23797
Neinast, H. C.	23762
Nelson, C. A.	23667
Nelson, Ed	23635
Nelson, Howard	23700, 23703
Nelson, M.	23663
Nelson-Ricks Creamery Co.	23743
Nelson, Starr	23743
Nelson, Will	23627
Nelson, W. R.	23717, 23785
Nereson, H. C.	23668
Newman, Lee	23724
Newson, J. J.	23764
Nicola, A.	23719
Nichols, Sarah	23628
Nickell, J. H.	23635
Niswender, F. D.	23783
Noakes, Bros.	23766
Noel, Mrs. I.	23638
Noel, Lillie	23627
Nord Flour & Feed Co.	23708

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

N. J. no.

North American Creameries, Inc.	23807
Novotny, Roy	23766
Oak, Elmer	23627
O'Brien, C. P.	23759
O'Dell, Mrs. C. M.	23824
Offerdahl, H. O.	23695
O'Herin, Patrick	23758
Olson, A. E.	23694
Omaha Cold Storage Co.	23717,
	23719
O'Neal, J. F.	23637
Orr, Garrett	23635
Osborn, D. E.	23801
Ostenday, H. J.	23726
Overton, L. E.	23760
Owen, E. A.	23721
Owen, W. P.	23691, 23723
Owens, Mrs. A. J.	23627
Owens, Charley	23627
Padgett, C. H.	23648
Parker, B. A.	23629
Parrish, N. P.	23626
Pattonburg Grain & Produce Co.	23759
Passey, Melvin	23741
Patterson, T. J.	23645
Patton, Roy	23642
Patton, Woodrow	23670
Paulsen, H. M.	23700
Payne, J. F.	23734
Payne, Jess	23635
Payton, J. B.	23627
Peacock, Manville	23639
Peck's Produce	23772
Peed, A. B.	23635, 23639
Pelster, Leonard	23704
Penix, J. M.	23628
Penticost, Levi	23627
Peppers, F. C.	23820
Perry Packing Co.	23718, 23758
Perryman, J. L.	23821
Personette, Orville	23634
Petersen, F. W.	23684
Peterson, Ben	23627
Peterson, Roy	23808
Peterson and Riddick	23652
Petrick, Mrs. H. F.	23796
Peveler, Milton	23735
Peyton, F. A.	23627
Phelps, W. L.	23627
Phlum, Mrs. Clem	23635
Phillips, Chas.	23639
Phillips-Fuchs	23628
Phillips, W. E.	23716
Pinkley, Sam	23646
Plumens, H. H.	23738
Plummer, Chris	23635, 23639
Podendorf, Clarence	23710
Pofferd, H. H.	23642
Pohle, F. E.	23695
Points, Douglas	23691
Polly, T. E.	23757
Pope, W. F.	23635
Poppitz, Theodore	23735
Pore, J. C.	23784
Portt, E. B.	23784
Pribble, Mrs. Milton	23626
Price, J. E.	23745
Price, Minnie	23628
Price, Sterling	23760
Producers Sales Exchange	23780
Pulliam, C. R.	23721
Purcell, Lou	23629
Pursley, Henry	23753
Purvis, Omer	23626
Qualley, C. P.	23658
Quinn, J. W.	23639
Raeville Cash Store	23701
Rainbolt, Clifford	23645
Rains, Fred	23635
Rambo, Mrs. E. A.	23630
Randolph, P. W.	23788
Rankins, C. R.	23734
Ransom, H. C.	23626

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

N. J. no.

Rasmussen, C. J.	23814
Ratchen, Bob	23735
Ratliff, Phil	23811
Ray, Wm.	23718
Rayville Produce	23770
Rea, T. J.	23752
Read, W. G.	23792
Reasons, Miller	23645
Reasons, Ollie	23645
Reber, Arthur	23746
Reeder, Ruth	23627, 23635
Reed, Hulda	23639
Reed, Russell	23626
Reed & Mulliken	23628
Reese, O. M.	23794
Reichel, Mrs. K. M.	23735
Reier, Ed.	23690, 23730
Remey, J. J.	23634
Reynolds, Ralph	23635
Rice, Wm.	23628
Rich, J. L.	23626
Richards, G. W.	23762
Richey, Sarah	23627
Ridenour, V. L.	23647
Riggins, L. R.	23753
Riggle, Ida	23627
Riggles, C. B.	23639
Ringer, Store	23693
Risser Hatchery	23725
Ritchie, C. L.	23628
Ritchie, Martin	23635, 23637
Rix, Henry	23685, 23699
Roach, R. L.	23764
Robbins, C. E.	23635
Roberts, Clem	23819
Roberts, Floyd	23757
Roberts, Lester	23627
Roberts, W. S.	23633
Robertson, J. G.	23816
Robinett, H. H.	23753, 23812
Robinson, Bird	23628
Robinson, Ernest	23627
Rockwell, G. R.	23694
Rodgers, Jessie	23627
Rogers, Melvin	23719,
	23753, 23759
Ront, H. W.	23628
Ropp, E. M.	23794
Rose, Boone	23627
Rose, Fannie	23634
Rosefeld, E. N.	23632
Rosenboom, G.	23697
Ross, D. D.	23689
Ross, J. M.	23693
Rost, Lan	23796
Routon, M. C.	23816
Rucker Produce	23764
Rudicel, Dorothy	23635
Ruffner, V. H.	23751
Rummel, Grace	23655
Runge, Ernest	23727
Russell, Homer	23719
Russell, F. L.	23645
Rustad, Geo.	23677
Sadler, Vernon	23809
Sands, Gus	23654
Sands, J. A.	23647
Satterwhite, Mrs. Dewey	23628
Sattler, H. E.	23695
Saulak, J. F.	23825
Scadden, Willie	23719
Scammon Bros	23677
Schelnost, A.	23699, 23703
Schelhamer	23700
Schmidt, N. J.	23738
Schneck, Ada	23815
Schomber, Chester	23628
Schooly, Rose	23787
Schrank, R. R.	23812
Schreiber, Ralph	23699
Schroeder, Hans.	23702
Schueler, J.	23675
Schueler, J. H.	23796
Schultz, D. A.	23753, 23812
Schultz, R. E.	23689
Schultz, Wm.	23626

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

N. J. no.

Schwartz, Ivan	23694
Schwering, Lawrence	23639
Schwindt, Albert	23735
Scott, Callie	23628
Scott, Frank	23796
Scott, Joe, Jr	23629
Scott, Lewis	23760
Scott, W. L.	23635
Seiter, Jake	23626
Sellars, Marie	23734
Sewell, D. E.	23626
Seymour Station	23627
Shaddy, Victor	23639
Shadick, B. F.	23699
Shaw, Orval	23682
Shaw, W. B.	23749
Shearer, Henry	23646
Shearer, M. B.	23697
Shellington, E. C.	23730
Shelton, Mrs. Carl	23717
Shelton, Roscoe	23634
Sherard, Jas.	23759
Shields & Neal	23627
Shimerhorn, E. F.	23657
Shipman, J. S.	23747
Shireman, Mason	23641
Shirley, Ed	23635
Short, O. R.	23634
Shots, Grover	23639
Shouse, E. V.	23635
Shrader, Mrs. G. A.	23748
Shropshire, B. W.	23760
Sibal, J. E.	23822
Simmons, Fred	23635
Simmons, Letha	23639
Simons, John	23694
Simpson, Delbert	23629
Simpson, John	23712
Simpson, W. H.	23757
Sims, J. L.	23738
Singer, Howard	23635
Singleton, Ethel	23627
Sizemore, J. C.	23626
Skelton, Thornton	23627, 23635
Skinner, E. C.	23700
Slattery, S. W.	23801
Slaybaugh, R.	23716
Smedley, Dora	23640
Smith, Australia	23707
Smith, C. F.	23730
Smith, Claud	23660
Smith, E. C.	23687
Smith, E. W.	23639
Smith, G. D.	23627
Smith, G. I.	23698
Smith, H. F.	23626
Smith, Icie	23635
Smith, J. B.	23711
Smith, Loid	23639
Smith, Lowell	23823
Smith, L. W.	23631
Smithers, L. E.	23639
Smoot, Vernon	23635
Snead, P. K.	23655
Snider, Edw.	23646, 23648
Sniker, C. W.	23735
Snyder, F. C.	23801
Snyder, W. F.	23648
Solomon, F. W.	23796
Soske, Albert	23815
Souders, Chas.	23639
Spencer, Mrs. Jess	23629
Sporleder, Herbert	23635, 23639
Stafford, Maggie	23634
Stagg, H. J.	23667
Stanford Creamery Co.	23635, 23637
Stanley, W. B.	23645
Stanton, C. J.	23739
Stanton, Wayman	23720
Staples, George	23627
Staples, Howard	23627
Staples, Tony	23635
Statelín, A. H.	23680
Steger, W. E.	23626

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

N. J. no.

Stephens, Joe	23752
Stephenson, D. E.	23626
Stephenson, Fern	23626
Stephenson, James	23639
Stevens, T. B.	23752
Stewart, F. C.	23637
Stiles, Ruth	23750
Still, L. A.	23636
Stilt, C. W.	23698
Stitt, D. B.	23759
Stone, T. C.	23646
Stoneking, E. F.	23703
Stoner, J. A.	23628
Stratton, G. M.	23760
Street & Garrett	23715, 23733
Street, T. H.	23645
Strothman, E. H.	23693
Strouse, John	23627
Stucker, Joe	23635
Stuckman, Chas.	23633
Stutlerheim, L. K.	23735
Suchland, H.	23697
Suchstott, Herman	23692
Sudduth, Raymond	23639
Sugar Creek Creamery Co.	23645
Sullivan, A. I.	23726
Sullivan, Albert	23769
Sullivan, J. H.	23635
Sunlight Produce	23697
Swartz, Ivan	23635
Swartz, Walter	23637
Swearinger, Mrs. Jessie	23635
Sweitzer, Ben	23779
Swenson, Mikkel	23803
Swift & Co.	23812, 23816
Swim, J. C.	23796, 23815, 23823
Tacker, C. E.	23734
Taylor, A. E.	23824
Taylor, C. D.	23635
Taylor, Faye	23632
Taylor, Mrs. Homer	23647
Taylor, Leonard	23694
Taylor, R. C.	23629
Taylor, V. P.	23782
Teague, G. W.	23756
Teandt, J. A.	23694
Tebo, L. S.	23749
Temple, G. P.	23628
Terrell, J. J.	23795
Teske, C. D.	23698
Thatcher, G. T.	23801
Themer, J. J.	23714
Thieman, F. J.	23635
Thoma, J. P.	23694, 23703
Thomason, Mrs. F. A.	23767
Thompson, Harvey	23708
Thompson, J. B.	23628
Thompson, W. I.	23627
Tippett, Harold	23742
Tipton, W. A.	23628
Todd, Henry	23627
Todd, Homer	23647
Touchstone, A. D.	23754
Townsend, C. S.	23694
Trenkamp, Ben	23629
Trox, Dillard	23634
Troyman, Mildred	23635
True, M. J.	23635
Tucker, Bettie	23639
Tucker, J. B.	23632
Tuel, J. W., Jr	23635
Tuggle, Irene	23638
Turner, A. H.	23627
Turner, C. I.	23635
Turner, Hattie	23635
Turner, Neva	23633, 23634
Turner, Luther	23634
Tutore, Mary	23703
Twedt Bros.	23700
Twineham, Dale	23627
Tyler, B. H.	23628
Underhill, Tom	23810
Usrey, Lee	23757
Usrey, O. L.	23752
Vampola, Joseph	23703

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

	N. J. no.
Vanderhoff, Elsie	23672
Vanfeldt, F. G.	23796
Van Meter, J. J.	23735
Van Stade, Alex.	23735
Van Wyngaarden, C.	23685
Vaughn, Clifton	23636
Vice, Bert	23639
Vice, L. K.	23635
Vice, Shaffner	23634
Vick, W. T.	23752
Vidrine, Hubert	23778
Viele, R. D.	23786
Viertel, M. E.	23762
Vietel, M. E.	23763
Vilhauer, Albert	23696
Vorsts, W. J.	23676
Votapka, Frank	23815
Wade, G. S.	23698
Wadkins, J. W.	23642
Wagler, Simon	23629
Wagner, Frank	23626
Wagner, Lewis, Sr.	23626
Wagner, Willie	23677
Wagster, D. L.	23647
Waite, C. A.	23627
Waldrop, Arthur	23734, 23738, 23754
Walker, C. F.	23757
Walker, E. E.	23638
Walker, E. H.	23627
Wallace, Mrs. D. B.	23628
Waller, Harold	23677
Waltz, J. J.	23720
Wauz, G. M.	23796
Wampler & Son	23720
Ward, H. G.	23774
Ward, W. W.	23782
Warriner, Emmet	23635
Warriner, Patrick	23635
Wasson, R. F.	23626
Watron, J. M.	23738
Watson, B. F.	23754
Watson, Jay	23628
Watson, Joseph	23635
Watt, Dora	23635
Watts, Jonnie	23767
Waugh, Kate	23628
Weaver, Clifton	23679
Webb, G. E.	23741
Weber, G.	23627
Webster, E. A.	23627
Webster, Mrs. M.	23620
Webster, Wm.	23627
Weikert, E. J.	23755
Weinel, Peter	23626
Weir, V. I.	23788
Weitzenkamp, Fred	23686
Welch, W. E.	23683
Weldon, G. C.	23627
Wellenstein, N. P.	23698
Wells, G. W.	23627
Wells, Lon	23752

Dairy products—Continued.
cream—Continued.

	N. J. no.
Wells, Roy	23635
Welp, B. J.	23641
West End Pro. Co.	23784
Wheeler, G. G.	23628
Whitaker, J. F.	23734
White, Mrs. Ben.	23626
White, Ezra	23646
White, Nick	23767
Whitehead, Gladys	23647
Whitson, B. B.	23628
Wick, S. O.	23825
Wienandt, A. A.	23695
Wiggan, O. W.	23627
Wilberger, L.	23700
Wilcher, Shelby	23638
Wilbite, Arthur	23627
Wilnoit, Loula	23632
Wilhoite, C. F.	23638
Wilhoit, Mrs. W. T.	23628
Williams, Grady	23752
Williams, Malvin	23639
Williams, Roy	23647
Williams, Waldo	23639
Williamson, C. H.	23702
Willis, Ida	23639
Willoughby, Mrs. O. N.	23649
Willoughby, R. O.	23738
Wilson, A. J.	23800
Wilson, Cecil	23646
Wilson, E. C.	23644
Wilson, Jennie	23635, 23637
Wilson, J. W.	23735
Wilson, Martha	23639
Winder, A. R.	23762
Wiseman, A. N.	23737
Wishmegor, J. E.	23774
Wohlford, Claude	23718
Wolf, Frank	23632
Wolf, M.	23632
Wolfe, G. M.	23627
Wood, W. A.	23815
Woodard, Mrs. Hugh	23647
Woodfin, Mrs. W. E.	23734
Woodruff, W. E.	23741
Woodward, J. B.	23737
Woolfolk, J. H.	23655
Workman, Will	23637
Worley, Roy	23786
Wright, F.	23663
Wright, W. M.	23762
Wymore & Son	23769
Yancey, C. W.	23633
Yarbrough, C. A.	23648
Yeager, V. E.	23752
Yoder, Geo.	23792
Young, R. A.	23664
Younger, Clarence	23735
Zafft, Herbert	23703
Zeitner, Vera	23702
Zeller, J. S.	23825
Zellmer, Otto	23680
Zimmerman, Grace	23627

United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

23826-24000

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 10, 1935]

23826. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35009. Sample no. 22777-B.)

On or about October 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cans (50 gallons) of cream at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 13, 15, and 16, 1934, in various shipments by Theo Kries, Kulm, N. Dak.; Jacob Voss, Zeeland, N. Dak., J. Kosch, Ashley, N. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, filthy, and decomposed.

On December 31, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23827. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans of Cream.
Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35010. Sample no. 3799-B.)

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (20 gallons) of cream at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 16 and 17, 1934, in part by George Beerling, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and in part by Christ Hoffer, Regent, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, putrid, and decomposed.

On December 31, 1934, the Beatrice Creamery Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23828. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Seven 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35011. Sample no. 3681-B.)

On January 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans of cream at Lakeville,

Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 3, 1935, in various lots by F. W. Putman, Pierre, S. Dak.; Henry Mohrman, Columbus, Nebr.; Karel Davis [or Divis], Wahoo, Nebr.; Mrs. Rose Spaty, Bruno, Nebr.; Luther Lowe, Winfield, Iowa; John Holtkamp, Pilot Grove, Iowa; R. B. Greenhalgh, Leon, Iowa; W. A. Blakely, Brant Center, Iowa; D. J. Fitzgibbon, Central City, Nebr.; Chas. Southard, Dix, Nebr.; and John Woods, Miller, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On January 9, 1935, J. M. Lenihan having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23829. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35012. Sample no. 22806-B.)

On January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1935, by G. G. Scherbenske, from Lehr, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, the Tilden Produce Co., St. Paul, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23830. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 2 Cans and 2 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35013. Sample no. 22804-B.)

On January 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans and two 10-gallon cans of cream at Lakeville, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 2, 1935, in various lots by E. E. Kindley, Downs, Kans.; M. A. Michael, Lewellen, Nebr.; Arthur V. Mayer, Laurel, Nebr.; Jesse N. Edminsten, Oconto, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On January 4, 1935, the Lakeville Creamery Co., Inc., Lakeville, Minn., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23831. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 8-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35014. Sample no. 3714-B.)

On January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 8-gallon can of cream at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 10, 1935, by Henry Wisch, from Battle Creek, Nebr., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in violation of section 7 of the said act in that it was decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, E. E. Osborn having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23832. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35107. Sample no. 27365.)

On or about January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (5

gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 8, 1935, by Malina Provine, from Paducah, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23833. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35108. Sample no. 27366-B.)

On or about January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 can (10 gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 9, 1935, by W. C. Houghton from Gibbs, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23834. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Nine 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35109. Sample no. 27367-B.)

On or about January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 cans (45 gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 10, 1935, in various lots by W. F. Nelson, Prescott, Ark.; J. E. Reynolds, Magazine, Ark.; Mel Smith, Bonanza, Ark.; R. J. Northdurft, Advance, Mo.; J. E. Manning, Searcy, Ark.; A. P. Krussel, Leflin, Mo.; T. A. Dempsey, Potosi, Mo.; Ralph Tatum, Gilbertsville, Ky.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23835. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35110. Sample no. 27343-B.)

On or about January 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (10 gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., consigned about January 10, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part by W. H. Weir, Black Rock, Ark.; and in part by Leon Erwin, Black Rock, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 15, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23836. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35111. Sample no. 27364-B.)

On or about January 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cans (30 gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., consigned about January 10, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part by B. L. York, Gorin, Mo., and in part by Farmers Exchange, Hale, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 12, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23837. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35112. Sample no. 27363-B.)

On or about January 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans (10 gallons) of cream at Chicago, Ill., consigned about January 7, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part by Terry A. Young, Paducah, Ky.; and in part by N. E. Mather, Paducah, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, or decomposed.

On January 9, 1935, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23838. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35263. Sample no. 27292-B.)

On February 20, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 19, 1935, by W. W. Smith, from Caldwell, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was moldy, rancid, putrid, filthy, and decomposed.

On February 20, 1935, the consignee, the Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23839. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 8 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33474. Sample no. 3024-B.)

On or about September 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of cream at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 30, 1934, in various lots by J. M. Spencer, Charlestown, Ind.; Armour Creameries, from New Albany, Ind.; Charlie Jones, West Baden, Ind.; Geo. Buse, Elizabeth, Ind.; Chas. Mellon, Scottsburg, Ind.; Fred Broadey, Scottsburg, Ind.; Gus Schwein, Henryville, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On or about September 1, 1934, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption and the consignee, Armour Creameries, Louisville, Ky., having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23840. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35183. Sample no. 627-B.)

On February 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 5-gallon can of cream at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 29, 1935, by Mrs. Mary Ehlbeck, from La Center, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On February 5, 1935, the Brandes Creamery, Portland, Oreg., the consignee, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23841. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and Ten 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35320. Sample no. 12802-B.)

On or about March 7, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cans (60 gallons) of cream at Smith River, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1935, in various shipments by E. G. Garrett, Central Point, Oreg.; H. B. Ellis, Beagle, Oreg.; O. Fuhrman, Gold Hill, Oreg.; Mrs. R. Wilttrout, Grants Pass, Oreg.; W. Puhl, Gold Hill, Oreg.; T. M. Crawford, Central Point, Oreg.; Ed Baer, Central Point, Oreg.; Harold Young, McKinley, Oreg.; L. Vanderwerter, Langlois, Oreg.; Mrs. S. Foster, McKinley, Oreg.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was filthy, moldy, putrid, rancid, and decomposed.

On or about March 7, 1935, the Del Norte Milk Products Co., Smith River, Calif., the consignee, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23842. Adulteration and misbranding of peach, apricot, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, and damson plum preserves; and raspberry and strawberry jams. U. S. v. Max Goldmeyer and Harry Arnold (Greenwich Preserving Co.) and Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc. Pleas of guilty. Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc., fined \$200 on first count; fines on remaining counts remitted. Max Goldmeyer and Harry Arnold fined \$34 each, fines remitted. (F. & D. no. 28189. I. S. nos. 16270, 16271, 16272, 20467, 20469, 29028, 29935, 29936, 29937, 29940, 29941, 30036, 30040, 30341, 54302. Sample nos. 9532-A, 20381-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of fruit preserves and jams that contained less fruit and more sugar than preserves and jams should contain and that contained added acid and, with the exception of the damson plum preserves, also contained added pectin.

On February 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Max Goldmeyer and Harry Arnold, a partnership trading as the Greenwich Preserving Co., Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc., a corporation; and Max Goldmeyer and Harry Arnold, officers of said corporation, of New York, N. Y.; alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, between the dates of February 14, 1931 and August 30, 1932, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia of various lots of preserves and jams which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled variously, "Greenwich Inn Pure Peach [or "Blackberry", "Strawberry", "Raspberry", or "Damson Plum"] Preserves. Greenwich Preserving Co., New York;" "American House Pure Apricot [or "Blackberry" or "Strawberry"] Preserves. * * * American Grocery Company Distributors, Hoboken, N. J.;" "Lucille Brand Preserves Pure Raspberry [or "Strawberry"] Grand Mount Preserving Company New York;" "Salute Brand Preserves Pure Blackberry Greenwich Preserving Co. New York;" "Raspberry Jam"; "Strawberry Jam."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that added undeclared acid and excessive sugar and, with the exception of the damson plum preserves, added undeclared pectin had been mixed and packed with the articles so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality; and for the further reason that acidulated mixtures of fruit and sugar containing less fruit and more sugar than preserves and jam contain and—with the exception of the damson plum preserves—containing added undeclared pectin, had been substituted for peach, apricot, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, and damson plum preserves and raspberry and strawberry jams, which the articles purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, "Pure Peach Preserves", "Pure Apricot Preserves", "Pure Raspberry Preserves", "Pure Strawberry Preserves", "Preserves Pure Raspberry", "Raspberry Preserves", "Preserves Pure Blackberry", "Damson Plum Preserves", "Raspberry Jam", "Strawberry Jam", and "Preserves Pure Strawberry", were false and misleading and for the further reason that the articles were labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they were not preserves and jams as labeled.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of other articles and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of said other articles, namely, "Peach Preserves", "Apricot Preserves", "Blackberry Preserves", "Strawberry Preserves", "Raspberry Preserves", "Damson Plum Preserves", "Raspberry Jam", and "Strawberry Jam."

On November 15, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty. Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc., was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 on the first count and \$1 on each of the remaining 33 counts, the fines in all counts but the first being remitted. Max Goldmeyer and Harry Arnold, as co-partners and as officers of the corporation, were both fined \$1 on each of the 34 counts, the fines being remitted.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23843. Adulteration and misbranding of apple cider vinegar. U. S. v. Martin D. Buckley (U. E. Mathes Vinegar Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. F. & D. no. 28206. I. S. nos. 37959, 41401, 41404.)

This case was based on various shipments of a product sold as apple cider vinegar which was found to consist of a mixture of evaporated apple products vinegar and dilute acetic acid.

On November 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Martin D. Buckley, trading as the W. E. Mathes Vinegar Co., Medina, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about September 7 and 25, 1931, from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and on or about September 17, 1931, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled: "Kitchen Queen Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Made from Fresh Apples * * * Harrisburg Grocery Co. Harrisburg, Pa." A portion was labeled: "W. E. Mathes Vinegar Co. Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Made from Fresh Apples * * * Albion, N. Y." The remainder was unlabeled and was invoiced "Apple Cider Vinegar."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that substances, commercial acetic cider and evaporated apple products vinegar, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for pure apple cider vinegar which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was a product containing commercial acetic cider and evaporated apple products vinegar, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, apple cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged with respect to portions of the article for the further reason that the statement "Pure apple cider vinegar made from fresh apples", borne on the labels, was false and misleading and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was not apple cider vinegar made from fresh apples but was a product consisting in part of commercial acetic cider and evaporated apple products vinegar.

On November 12, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23844. Adulteration of blackberry jam. U. S. v. W. D. Coggeshall Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. no. 29493. I. S. no. 28627.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of blackberry jam, samples of which were found to be dried and moldy.

On March 3, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the W. D. Coggeshall Co., a corporation trading as the Darlington Wholesale Grocery Co., a branch of said corporation having its principal place of business at Darlington, S. C., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about

May 29, 1931, by means of an agent and under the name of the Darlington Wholesale Grocery Co., from the State of South Carolina into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of blackberry jam which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and filthy vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23845. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and meal. U. S. v. Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. no. 31354. Sample nos. 19815-A, 19827-A, 19829-A to 19833-A, incl., 19835-A, 19836-A.)

This case was based on various shipments of cottonseed meal and cake which were labeled as containing 43 percent of protein. Samples taken from all shipments were found to contain less than 43 percent of protein; one of the shipments contained a crude fiber in excess of the 12 percent declared on the label.

On May 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Stamford, Tex., alleging shipment by said company under the names of the Stamford Cotton Oil Mill and the Rule Cotton Oil Mill, between the dates of August 3, 1932, and May 5, 1933, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas of quantities of cottonseed meal and cake which was misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled: "Interstate Brand 43% Protein Cotton Seed Cake and Meal Prime Quality Guaranteed Analysis * * * Protein, not less than 43% * * * Interstate Feed Company Fort Worth Texas." The remainder was labeled: "Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Company * * * Guaranty Crude Protein not less than 43 percent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 12 percent."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the labels, regarding the protein content, "43% Protein Cotton Seed Cake * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%" or "Guaranty—Crude Protein, not less than 43 percent", were false and misleading and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 43 percent of protein. Misbranding was alleged with respect to one lot for the further reason that the statement "Crude Fibre, not more than 12 percent", borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the said lot contained more than 12 percent of crude fiber.

On November 7, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23846. Adulteration and misbranding of rice polish. U. S. v. Walton Rice Mill, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31365. Sample no. 14080-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a product sold as rice polish which was found to consist in part of material other than rice polish and to contain less fat than declared on the label.

On December 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Walton Rice Mill, Inc., Stuttgart, Ark., alleging shipment by said company on or about October 18, 1932, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Mississippi, of a quantity of rice polish which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Rice Polish Guaranteed Analysis * * * Fat 12.00% * * * Ingredients: Rice Polish Only. Walton Rice Mill, Stuttgart, Arkansas."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance other than rice polish had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for rice polish which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Rice Polish Only" and "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Fat 12.00%", borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading, and in that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statements represented that the article consisted of rice polish

only and contained 12.00 percent fat; whereas it consisted in part of material other than rice polish and contained less than 12.00 percent fat.

On November 6, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23847. Misbranding of paprika, black pepper, and ground ginger. U. S. v. Hudson Tea & Spice Co. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 31383. Sample nos. 13251-A, 14380-A, 14381-A, 41802-A.)

Sample cans of spices taken from the shipments involved in this case were found to contain less than the declared weight.

On June 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hudson Tea & Spice Co., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 30, 1931, April 23, 1932, and March 15, 1932, from the State of New York into the States of Alabama, Maryland, and New Jersey, respectively, of quantities of paprika, black pepper, and ground ginger, which were misbranded. The paprika and black pepper were labeled in part: "Hudson Brand Pure Paprika * * * 4 oz. net weight"; "Hudson Brand HTC Pure Black Pepper * * * 5/8 Oz. Net Weight [or "2 Oz. Net Weight"]", Hudson Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y." The ground ginger was labeled in part: "Manischewitz's Pure * * * Ground Ginger * * * Packed for the M. Manischewitz Co., New York, 1 1/2 Oz. Net wgt."

The information charged that the paprika and the ground ginger were misbranded in that the statements, "4 Oz. Net Weight", with respect to the former, and, "1 1/2 Oz. Net Weight", with respect to the latter, borne on the labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that they were labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans containing the paprika contained less than 4 ounces, and the cans containing the ground ginger contained less than 1 1/2 ounces. Misbranding of the ground ginger was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity of contents was less than 1 1/2 ounces, the amount declared on the label. Misbranding of the black pepper was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the quantity of the contents was less than 5/8 ounce and 2 ounces, the amounts declared on the labels of the respective sized packages.

On November 7, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court ordered that sentence be suspended.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23848. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. D. Raymond Glass. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1. (F. & D. no. 31390. Sample no. 17178-A.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On May 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against D. Raymond Glass, trading at Gentry, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 19, 1932, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of apples which were adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 26, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23849. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Marshall McKenzie. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1. (F. & D. no. 31393. Sample no. 17185-A.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On May 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Marshall McKenzie, trading at Gravette, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 21, 1932, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of apples which were adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 30, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23850. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Charles W. Demmert and Emma Demmert (Demmert Packing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines: Charles W. Demmert, \$50 on each count, and costs; Emma Demmert, \$1 on each count, and costs. Fines on all counts but first, suspended. (F. & D. no. 31424. Sample nos. 14841-A, 15095-A, 15096-A, 25555-A, 25558-A, 25562-A, 25564-A, 25851-A, 26037-A, 26068-A, 26079-A.)

This case was based on various shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be putrid, tainted, or stale.

On February 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles W. Demmert, and Emma Demmert, trading as the Demmert Packing Co., Klawock, Alaska, alleging shipment by said defendants, on or about August 28, September 7, and September 12, 1932, from Klawock, Alaska, into the State of Washington, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On December 10, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs against Charles W. Demmert on the first count of the information, and \$50 on each of the remaining two counts; a fine of \$1 and costs against Emma Demmert on the first count and \$1 on each of the remaining two counts, the fines on the second and third counts to be suspended as to both defendants on condition that fine and costs be paid on the first count within 30 days.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23851. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Charles W. Demmert and Emma Demmert (Demmert Packing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$1,000 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31442. Sample nos. 2890-A, 7061-A, 7774-A, 11120-A, 15336-A, 15337-A, 26261-A.)

This case was based on various interstate shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On March 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles W. Demmert and Emma Demmert, trading as the Demmert Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., and Klawock, Alaska, alleging shipment by said defendants, in various lots between the dates of September 3, 1932, and September 18, 1932, from the State of Washington into the States of Wisconsin, Alabama, Georgia, New York, and Indiana, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Wissota Brand Salmon * * * Packed for The H. T. Lange Co., Eau Claire, Wis and Lange Grocer Company, Sparta, Wis."; "Spotlite Brand Alaska Pink Salmon * * * C. F. Buelow Company, Incorporated, Seattle, U. S. A."; "Scout Cabin Brand Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Packed for E. Bierhaus & Sons, Vincennes, Ind."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On December 12, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed fines totaling \$1,000,—\$500 against each defendant. Costs also were assessed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23852. Misbranding of tankage. U. S. v. The Wuchet Fertilizer Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 31484. Sample no. 19178-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of tankage, which contained less protein than declared on the label.

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Wuchet Fertilizer Co., a corporation, Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 1, 1933, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of tankage which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "60% Protein Tankage Manufactured by The Wuchet Fertilizer Company Dayton, Ohio Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 60.0%."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "60% Protein Tankage * * * Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 60.0%", borne on the tag, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 60 percent of crude protein.

On November 5, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23853. Misbranding of mayonnaise. U. S. v. Alvin A. Baumer (Baumer's Food Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 31492. Sample no. 35544-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of mayonnaise that contained added water and gum, substances which are not normal ingredients of mayonnaise.

On March 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Alvin A. Baumer, trading as Baumer's Food Products Co., New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about September 23, 1932, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, of a quantity of mayonnaise which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Crystal Brand Mayonnaise Made From Vinegar, Egg Yolk, Vegetable Oil, etc. Baumer's Food Products Co. New Orleans, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that added substances, water and gum, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed with water and gum in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Mayonnaise Made From Vinegar, Egg Yolk, Vegetable Oil, etc.", borne on the jar label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers, since the said statement represented that the article was mayonnaise made from vinegar, egg yolk, vegetable oil, and other ingredients only which constitute mayonnaise, whereas it contained added water and gum, substances that mayonnaise does not contain.

On December 10, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23854. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. Arkansas Rice Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31516. Sample no. 24570-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of rice, samples of which were found to contain weevils, beetles, larvae, and mouse excreta.

On May 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Arkansas Rice Co., Inc., Stuttgart, Ark., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 24, 1933, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of rice which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Arkansas Rice Co., Inc., Stuttgart, Ark."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 6, 1934, a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23855. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. A. Russo & Co., and Nunzio Russo. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31519. Sample nos. 45957-A, 45958-A, 32139-A, 32140-A.)

Sample cans of olive oil taken from the shipments involved in this case were found to contain less than the declared volume.

On May 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against A. Russo & Co., a corporation, and Nunzio Russo, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about December 15, 1931, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and on or about July 12, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, of quantities of olive oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "One Gallon Net [or "Contents One-Half Gallon"] Diana Brand Superfine Olive Oil * * * A Russo & Co. Sole Distributors Chicago, Ill."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "One Gallon Net" and "Contents One-Half Gallon", borne on the labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans labeled "One-Gallon Net" contained less than 1 gallon, and those labeled "Contents One-Half Gallon" contained less than one half gallon. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On December 4, 1934, pleas of guilty were entered and the court imposed fines of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23856. Misbranding of bread. U. S. v. Kenneth J. McWilliams (Naborhood Dutch Bakeries). Plea of *nolo contendere*. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31524. Sample nos. 37144-A to 37148-A, incl.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of bread which was labeled with an incorrect statement of the quantity of the contents, samples taken from all shipments having been found to weigh less than the declared weight.

On June 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Kenneth J. McWilliams, trading as Naborhood Dutch Bakeries, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant under the name of "Cambern" on or about June 12, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, of quantities of bread which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. A portion of the article was labeled: "McWilliams Genuine Dutch-Maid Sliced Wheat Bread * * * Cambern Dutch Bakeries, Spokane, Wn * * * One Pound." The remainder was labeled: "Cambern Superfine Bread * * * One and One-Half pounds [or "One Pound"] Cambern Dutch Bakeries."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On September 4, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23857. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. William Rohler (R-K Creamery). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31532. Sample nos. 42839-A, 42841-A, 42842-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of print butter that was adulterated, since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat and that was also misbranded, since the packages were not labeled with a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On April 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Rohler, trading as the R-K Creamery, Atchison, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs

Act as amended, on or about July 31 and August 1, 1933, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 3, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23858. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 758 Cases and 800 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31674, 31700. Sample nos. 50396-A, 50397-A, 50398-A.)

These cases involved shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On December 5 and December 9, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of two lots, consisting of 1,558 cases of canned shrimp, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about September 16 and in part on or about September 28, 1933, by the Fisher Sea Food Co., from Lafitte, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Weideman Boy Brand Wet Shrimp." The remainder was labeled: "Fisher's Blue Gulf Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Fisher Seafood Company, Lafitte, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 5, 1934, the Wiedeman Co., and the Fisher Bros. Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, claimants, having withdrawn their answers and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23859. Adulteration of packing stock butter. U. S. v. 75 Barrels of Butter. Product released under bond for use as commercial grease. (F. & D. no. 31859. Sample no. 59237-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of packing stock butter that contained maggots and other filth.

On December 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 barrels of packing stock butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1933, by the Tennessee Egg Co., from Atlanta, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 27, 1934, Fred M. Switzer, trading as the Missouri Candy Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of as commercial grease.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23860. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 48 Cans of Salad Oil. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 31870. Sample no. 66236-A.)

This case involved a product consisting chiefly of cottonseed oil, with little or no olive oil present, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On January 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 cans of salad oil at

Danbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 7, 1933, by the Valentino Salad Oil Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Olio Sopraffino Balbo Brand Viva Italia Packed by SB B'klyn, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Olio Sopraffino", "Balbo Brand", and "Viva Italia", were misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser since they created the impression that the article was Italian olive oil; whereas it consisted chiefly of cottonseed oil of domestic origin. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On December 12, 1934, a claim and answer having been filed, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled so as to conform to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

23861. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Barrels, et al., of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation. Product disposed of for commercial purposes. (F. & D. nos. 31904 to 31908, incl. Sample nos. 57732-A, 59081-A, 59082-A, 59239-A, 59240-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of butter which contained maggots, filth, and other foreign material.

On January 4 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 36 barrels of packing stock butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of October 10 and November 27, 1933, by the Tennessee Egg Co., in various shipments from Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be denatured and disposed of for commercial purposes.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23862. Adulteration of packing stock butter. U. S. v. 31 Barrels and 36 Barrels of Packing Stock Butter. Product released under bond to be disposed of for commercial purposes. (F. & D. nos. 31933, 31934. Sample nos. 57731-A, 59238-A.)

These cases involved shipments of packing stock butter which contained maggots, insects, and other filth.

On December 27 and 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 67 barrels of packing stock butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about October 3, 1933, and in part on or about October 29, 1933, by the Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co., Fort Worth, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 27, 1934, Fred M. Switzer, trading as the Missouri Candy Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments were entered ordering that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be denatured and used for commercial grease.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23863. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. The Blanton Co. of Delaware (Helena Cotton Oil Mill). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32089. Sample nos. 16969-A, 29027-A.)

This case was based on two interstate shipments of cottonseed meal that was found to contain less than 43 percent of crude protein, the amount declared on the label. One shipment was also found to contain more crude fiber than declared.

On June 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Blanton Co. of Delaware, a corporation trading as the Helena Cotton Oil Mill at Helena, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about December 24, 1932, and June 9, 1933, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of quantities of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Blanco Brand 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal * * * Manufactured by Helena Cotton Oil Mill Helena, Ark., Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43.00% * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 11.00%."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that the statements, "43% Protein * * * Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43.00%", with respect to both lots, and the statement, "Crude Fibre, not more than 11.00%", with respect to one lot, borne on the tags, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since both lots contained less than 43 percent of protein, and one lot contained more than 11 percent of crude fiber.

On August 3, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23864. Misbranding of canned red raspberries. U. S. v. Hunt Bros. Packing Co. Tried to the court. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. no. 32101. Sample no. 42038.)

Samples of canned red raspberries taken from the shipments involved in this case were found to contain less than 6 pounds 10 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On June 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hunt Bros. Packing Co., a corporation, Puyallup, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 8, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Wyoming, of a quantity of canned red raspberries which were misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Contents 6 Lbs. 10 Oz.", borne on the can label, was false and misleading and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans contained less than 6 pounds 10 ounces of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the container.

On December 23, 1934, the case came on for trial by stipulation of the respective parties by their respective attorneys before the court without a jury, the plaintiff having submitted its cause upon said written stipulation; and the defendant, in addition to the facts stipulated, having adduced evidence denying part of count 1 as follows:

"Said article was further misbranded in that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of said cans contained 6 pounds 10 ounces of the article; whereas in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 6 pounds 10 ounces of the article, but did contain a less amount."

The case was then submitted to the court, and the court being fully advised in the premises, made the following findings of fact:

I. That Hunt Brothers Packing Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and having a place of business in the City of Puyallup, State of Washington, did, within the Southern Division of the Western Judicial District of Washington, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on or about the 8th day of April, the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, then and there, in violation of the act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (known as the Food and Drugs Act, 34 Statutes at Large, 768; Secs. 9 & 10, Title 21, U. S. C. A.) unlawfully ship and deliver for shipment from the City of Puyallup, State of Washington, to the City of Cheyenne, State of Wyoming, consigned to Paxton & Gallagher Co., a certain consignment, to wit, a number of cans, each can containing an article designed and intended to be used as an article of food, which said cans were, then and

there, denominated as to the contents thereof and labeled, marked, and branded as follows, to wit:

"P and G Contents 6 Lbs. 10 Oz. Red Raspberries Packed for Paxton and Gallagher Co. Omaha"

That said article of food, when shipped and delivered for shipment as aforesaid, was then and there misbranded within the meaning of said act of Congress, in that the statement, to wit, "Contents 6 Lbs. 10 Oz.", borne on the label attached to the case containing the article, regarding the article, was false and misleading, in this, that it represented that each of said cans contained 6 pounds 10 ounces of the article; whereas in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 6 pounds 10 ounces of the article, but did contain a less amount.

II. That one George T. Daughters, an employee in the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, weighed at the premises of Paxton & Gallagher Co., at Cheyenne, Wyoming, sixty cans of the shipment aforementioned. That the average weight as found by said Daughters of the sixty cans was 6 lbs. 8.4 ozs. The two lowest net weights were 6 lbs. 7.49 ozs. and 6 lbs. 7.48 ozs., respectively. That the label on the cans as aforementioned designated the net contents of said cans to be 6 lbs. 10 ozs.

III. That on the 25th day of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for District of Oregon, charging the defendant herein with having shipped and delivered for shipment on or about October 21, November 12, December 11, 1930, and January 5, 1931, from the State of Oregon, into the States of Kansas, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and California, in violation of said act of Congress of June 30, 1906, an article of food, to wit, canned prunes, which were then and there adulterated within the meaning of said act.

That on the 25th day of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, in said court, the defendant pleaded guilty to the information so filed, was adjudged guilty, convicted, and was fined \$100, all of which will more fully and at large appear by reference to record of criminal proceedings No. C-13728, instituted at the March, 1932, term of court.

IV. The court further finds that the labels placed upon said merchandise named in the information in this action were furnished by the purchaser, to wit, Paxton & Gallagher Co. That the defendant, through mistake or error on the part of some one of its employees in not discovering that said labels did not bear the correct weight for said cans, placed said labels upon said cans.

V. The court further finds that there was no intention on the part of the defendant to violate the Food and Drugs Acts as alleged in the information.

The court having entered its findings of fact, concluded as follows:

I. That intent, or wilful misbranding of the containers mentioned in the information in this case, is not a necessary allegation for a conviction of violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

II. That the defendant is guilty of both counts contained in the information and should be fined fifteen dollars (\$15) on each of the counts contained in the information together with the costs of prosecution to be taxed according to law.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23865. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Alaska Year Round Canneries Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32113. Sample nos. 55278-A, 55279-A, 55287-A, 55288-A.)

This case was based on shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On June 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Alaska Year Round Canneries Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 15 and July 23, 1933, from Seldovia, Alaska, into the State of Washington, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "Alaska Brand Salmon Red A Y R Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 12, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23866. Misbranding of canned pears, and adulteration and misbranding of canned prunes. U. S. v. Washington Cannery Cooperative. Plea of guilty to certain counts. Plea of nolo contendere to remaining counts. Fine, \$80. (F. & D. no. 32126. Sample nos. 29174-A, 37024-A, 37132-A, 37223-A, 38495-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of three lots of canned pears, one lot of which was substandard, one of which was short weight, and one of which was both substandard and short weight. The case also covered a shipment of unpitted canned prunes which were represented to be pitted prunes.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Washington Cannery Cooperative, a corporation, Vancouver, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 17, 1933, June 9, 1933, and March 17, 1934, from Vancouver, Wash., to Portland, Oreg., and from thence, to Los Angeles, Calif., of quantities of canned pears which were misbranded and a quantity of canned prunes which were adulterated and misbranded; and on or about April 28, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, of a quantity of canned pears which were misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Britewest Brand Net Weight 1 Lb. 14 Ozs. [or "6 Lbs. 4 Ozs.]" Bartlett Pears * * * Washington Cannery Co-Operative Vancouver, Washington"; "United Superior Brand Bartlett Pears Net Contents 1 Lb. 14 Oz. * * * Packed Expressly for Economy Wholesale Grocers Los Angeles California"; "Bestwest Pitted Select Fancy Fresh Prunes * * * Washington Cannery Co-Operative Vancouver, Washington."

The information charged misbranding with respect to the Superior brand and one lot of the Britewest brand canned pears in that the statements, "Net Weight 1 Lb. 14 Ozs." or "Net Contents 1 Lb. 14 Oz." borne on the labels, were false and misleading; for the reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the cans contained less than 1 pound 14 ounces, and the statement of the net weight was therefore incorrect. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both lots of the Britewest brand canned pears for the reason that the article was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard, since in one of the lots 90 percent of the solid units were not unbroken halves, more than 10 percent consisting of broken halves, and more than 10 percent of the units were excessively trimmed, and in the other lot the liquid portion read below 13 degrees Brix, 90 percent of the solid units were not unbroken halves, more than 10 percent consisting of broken halves, more than 10 percent of the units were excessively trimmed, and the solid units were not of normal size and were nonuniform in size.

Adulteration of the canned prunes was alleged for the reason that unpitted prunes had been substituted for pitted prunes, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the canned prunes was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pitted * * * Prunes", borne on the can label, was false and misleading and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was not pitted prunes, but was unpitted prunes. Misbranding of the canned prunes was alleged for the further reason that they were sold under the distinctive name of another article, pitted prunes.

On November 12, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered to the counts charging the 2 lots of Britewest pears with being substandard, a plea of guilty was entered to the remaining 6 counts, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 on each count, making a total of \$80.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23867. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Standard Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32135. Sample nos. 26759-A, 27056-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Standard Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and

Drugs Act, on or about October 1, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled: "Floe Brand Salmon Distributed by Shepard Point Packing Co. Seattle, Wash." The remainder was labeled: "Sea Roamer Brand Alaska Salmon Packed by Shepard Point Packing Co., Seattle, Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On November 26, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23868. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Standard Packing Co.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32136. Sample nos. 20619-A, 26264-A, 33196-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On August 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Standard Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 8, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of New York, and on or about September 11, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled: "Belle-anne Brand Fancy Alaska Pink Salmon * * * Packed and Guaranteed by New England Fish Company, Seattle, Washington." The remainder was labeled: "Old Salt Brand Choice Alaska Pink Salmon * * * Packed for New England Fish Company Seattle, Washington."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On November 26, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23869. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Standard Packing Co.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs on each count. Fines suspended on all counts but first. (F. & D. no. 32146. Sample nos. 7062-A, 7780-A, 15722-A, 15723-A, 16728-A, 16729-A, 16730-A, 16735-A, 16756-A, 26263-A.)

This case was based on various interstate shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information in several counts against the Standard Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in various consignments, between the dates of August 24, 1932 and September 27, 1932, from the State of Washington into the States of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Florida, and Texas, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Seaflier Brand [or "McGovern's Best Brand"] * * * Distributed by McGovern & McGovern * * * Seattle, U. S. A."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On November 26, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs on the first count of the information, and \$100 on each of 6 other counts. The fines were suspended on all counts but the first.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23870. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Meridean Cooperative Creamery Co.
Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 32149. Sample no. 40329-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court an information against the Meridean Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Meridean, Wis., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about August 7, 1933, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as prescribed by an act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 13, 1934, a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23871. Misbranding of meat scrap. U. S. v. Arthur H. Bryant (Herbert Bryant's Son). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 32152. Sample nos. 14129-A, 14131-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of a product sold as meat scrap which was found to consist in part of bone scrap, and to contain less protein, less fat, and more fiber than declared on the label.

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Arthur H. Bryant, trading as Herbert Bryant's Son, Alexandria, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 20 and August 4, 1933, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of quantities of meat scrap which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "50% Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50.00% Fat 10.00% Fibre 2.00% Ingredients Meat Scrap Bone Manufactured by Herbert Bryant's Son Alexandria, Va."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "50% Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50.00% Fat 10.00% Fibre 2.00%", borne on the sacks, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statements represented that the article was meat scrap containing not less than 50 percent of protein, not less than 10 percent of fat, and not more than 2 percent of fiber, whereas it did not consist wholly of meat scrap, but consisted in part of bone scrap and it contained less than 50 percent of protein, less than 10 percent of fat, and more than 2 percent of fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was composed in part of bone scrap and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, namely, meat scrap.

On December 4, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23872. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. Lutz & Schramm Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32153. Sample no. 33024-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of apple butter which was found to contain mouse hairs.

On May 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Lutz & Schramm Co., a corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 26, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York of a quantity of apple butter which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Apple Butter * * * Lusco Brand Lusco Food Company Distributors Pittsburgh, Pa."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On December 4, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23873. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Corbett Ice Cream Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$225. (F. & D. no. 32156. Sample nos. 42009-A, 42010-A, 51003-A, 51004-A.)

This case was based on various interstate shipments of butter which was found to be short weight.

On July 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court

an information against the Corbett Ice Cream Co., a corporation, Sterling, Colo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 17, April 24, and September 18, 1933, from the State of Colorado into the State of Iowa of quantities of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled variously: "Superior Butter * * * Made * * * By Corbett Ice Cream Co. Sterling, Colo. One Pound Net."; "Superior Butter * * * Made * * * By Logan County Creamery Sterling, Colo. One Pound Net"; "Corbett's Quality Creamery Butter One Pound Net."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "One Pound Net", borne on the labels, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the package contained less than 1 pound of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 23, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$225.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23874. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Tennyson Cooperative Creamery Assoc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 32158. Sample no. 41162-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tennyson Cooperative Creamery Association, a corporation, Potosi, Wis., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 8, 1933, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as prescribed by an act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 12, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23875. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Angelo Sardini. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 32160. Sample no. 61523-A.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On June 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Angelo Sardini, Canon City, Colo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 14, 1933, from the State of Colorado into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of apples which were adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 11, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23876. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Philip Krug. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 32161. Sample no. 66628-A.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On June 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Philip Krug, Canon City, Colo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 21, 1933, from the State of Colorado into the State of Kansas of a quantity of apples which were adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 11, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23877. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Sioux Valley Cooperative Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32162. Sample nos. 40286-A, 40681-A, 40742-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sioux Valley Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation trading at Lake Park, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 22, July 16, and July 20, 1933, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of quantities of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On October 23, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23878. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. The Utah Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$26. (F. & D. no. 32165. Sample no. 50848-A.)

Sample cans of tomatoes taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 1 pound 14 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On September 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Utah Canning Co., a corporation, Ogden, Utah, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 9, 1933, from the State of Utah into the State of Wyoming, of a quantity of canned tomatoes which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Yellowstone Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes Contents 1 Lb. 14 oz. Packed for Paxton and Gallagher Co. Omaha."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Contents 1 Lb. 14 Oz.", borne on the can label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since each of a large number of the cans examined contained less than 1 pound 14 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On December 3, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$26.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23879. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. William Edward Martin, Harry Lee Cochran, and James W. Lee (Sunny South Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32173. Sample nos. 46651-A, 46652-A, 46653-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of vinegar that was deficient in acetic acid, and that was not properly labeled to indicate the quantity of the contents.

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Edward Martin, Harry Lee Cochran, and James W. Lee, trading as the Sunny South Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 21, 1933, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, of quantities of vinegar which was adulterated

and misbranded. The product was contained in gallon, quart, and pint bottles, the gallon size having the statement "One Gallon" blown in the bottle and the statement "12 oz." printed on the label, and the quart and pint sizes having the statements "32" and "16 oz.", respectively, printed on the labels. The article was further labeled: "S. S. P. Brand Vinegar 65% Distilled and 35% Sugar Reduced to 4% Acetic Strength Distributed by Sunny South Products Co. * * * Memphis, Tenn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product deficient in acidity, since it contained less than 4 percent of acetic acid, had been substituted for vinegar containing 4 percent of acetic acid, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Vinegar * * * Reduced to 4% Acetic Strength", borne on the bottle labels, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 4 percent of acetic acid. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the statements on the labels were not in proper form and were not all correct, since the pint bottles bore the statement "16 oz.", whereas they should have been labeled "One Pint", one of the bottles so labeled being only of 14-ounce capacity; the gallon bottles bore on the label the statement "12 oz.", whereas they should have been labeled "One Gallon"; and the quart bottles bore on the label the statement "32", whereas they should have been labeled "One Quart."

On November 24, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23880. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Genoa Cooperative Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 32175. Sample no. 40363-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Genoa Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Genoa, Wis., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about August 30, 1933, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as prescribed by act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 12, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23881. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Superior Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300 and costs on count 1; \$300 on each of remaining counts; fines on all counts but first suspended. (F. & D. no. 32184. Sample nos. 15274-A, 15284-A, 25566-A, 25576-A, 25578-A, 25581-A, 25582-A, 25584-A, 25585-A, 25586-A, 25587-A, 25607-A, 25610-A, 25612-A, 25617-A, 25618-A.)

U. S. v. Superior Packing Co. (3 informations). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$300 and costs in each case; fines suspended on payment of costs. (F. & D. nos. 32179, 32180, 32185. Sample nos. 5193-A, 5194-A, 5195-A, 7725-A, 13315-A, 18430-A, 21010-A, 21761-A, 26763-A, 26764-A, 26769-A, 26770-A, 26783-A, 26784-A, 16786-A, 28818-A, 28819-A, 28820-A, 30706-A.)

These cases were based on shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On September 17, September 21, and October 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court four informations against the Superior Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company between the dates of July 9 and September 6, 1932, from Tenakee, Alaska, into the State of Washington of quantities of salmon which was adulterated; and between the dates of August 19 and October 8, 1932, from the State of Washington into the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Mon-

tana, Ohio, Texas, and Georgia, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article in certain shipments was unlabeled. The remainder was labeled in part: "Hypatia Brand * * * Salmon * * * Oceanic Sales Co. Seattle, U. S. A. Distributors"; "Ocean Spray Brand * * * Packed for Fishermen's Packing Corporation Everett, Wash."; "Edola Brand Salmon * * * Oceanic Sales Co. Distributors Seattle"; "Seabest Brand Alaska Red Salmon Distributed by R. E. Cotter Co. Seattle Wash."; "Pink Rose Brand * * * Salmon * * * Distributed by F. A. Gosse Company Seattle, Wash."; "Plee-Zing Packed for George W. Simonds Corporation New York City * * * Oceanic Sales Co., Distributors Seattle, U. S. A."; "Plee-Zing Packed for Plee-Zing, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Oceanic Sales Co. Distributors Seattle, U. S. A."; "Blue and White Brand Pink Salmon Red & White Corp'n Distributors * * * Buffalo, N. Y."; "Hypatia Brand * * * Salmon * * * Oceanic Sales Co. Seattle U. S. A. Distributors"; "Alaska Red Sockeye Salmon Oceanic Sales Co. Seattle, U. S. A. Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On November 17, 1934, pleas of guilty to the four informations were entered on behalf of the defendant company. The penalties imposed were a fine of \$300 and costs of count 1 of the case instituted September 17, 1934, and fines of \$300 on each of the other three counts of the same case, the fines on all counts but count 1 to be suspended. A fine of \$300 and costs was imposed in each of the other three cases, the fines to be suspended on condition that the defendant pay costs in all cases, and the \$300 fine imposed on count 1 of the first case.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23882. Misbranding of olive oil and salad oil. U. S. v. Uddo-Taormina Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 32195. Sample nos. 31492-A, 38073-A, 51333-A, 56236-A, 56256-A.)

This case was based on two shipments of olive oil that was short volume, and two shipments of oil consisting principally of cottonseed oil, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil.

On November 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Uddo-Taormina Corporation, trading at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company on or about March 23 and March 24, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of salad oil which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act; and on or about June 6, and September 11, 1933, from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Texas of quantities of olive oil, which was misbranded in violation of said act as amended. A portion of the olive oil was labeled: "Francescani Brand Imported Virgin Olive Oil * * * Contents 1 Gallon." The remainder of the olive oil was labeled: "Pure Olive Oil * * * Progresso Brand * * * Imported by Uddo Taormina Corp. Italy Net Contents One Gallon." The salad oil was labeled in part: "Vegetable Oil Extra Fine Mixture Pure Olive Oil Oliva Brand Pure Olive Oil Twenty Per Cent Best Quality of Vegetable Oil Eighty Per Cent Excellent Flavor and Color Added * * * Superfine Olive and Salad Oil."

The olive oil was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Contents One Gallon" or "Net Contents One Gallon", borne on the cans were false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since each of a large number of the cans examined contained less than 1 gallon. Misbranding of the olive oil was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect. Misbranding of the salad oil was alleged for the reason that the statements "Pure Olive Oil" and "Vegetable Oil" in large conspicuous type, the same statements in the Italian language also in large conspicuous type, the brand name of the article, "Oliva", and the conspicuous statement "Olio Sopraffino" together with a design of olive branches borne on the label, were false and misleading and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statements and design represented that the article was pure olive oil; whereas it was not pure olive oil, but was an article consisting almost wholly of cottonseed oil, and the name of said predominant ingredient was not borne on the container. Misbranding of the salad oil was alleged for the

further reason that an article consisting almost wholly of cottonseed oil had been offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, olive oil.

On December 5, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23883. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery Assoc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32199. Sample no. 40390-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery Association, a corporation, Orange City, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 14, 1933, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On October 23, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23884. Misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. Frederick A. Hespenheide and John F. Thompson (Hespenheide & Thompson). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$75. (F. & D. no. 32210. Sample nos. 14149-A, 14150-A, 68553-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of dairy feed. Samples taken from the various lots were found to contain less protein than declared on the label; two of the lots contained less fat than so declared, and one lot contained no soybean oil meal, one of the ingredients listed.

On July 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Frederick A. Hespenheide and John F. Thompson, copartners, trading as Hespenheide & Thompson, York, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9 and November 21, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland of quantities of dairy feed which was misbranded. Two lots of the article were labeled: "Premier 32% Farm Mixing Feed Ingredients * * * Soybean Oil Meal * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32%." One lot was labeled in part: "Premier 24 Dairy Feed Sweet * * * Analysis 24% Protein 4½% Fat * * * Manufactured by Hespenheide & Thompson York, Pa."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labels, viz, "32% * * * Ingredients * * * Soybean Oil Meal * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32%", with respect to one lot, "32% * * * Analysis Min. Protein 32% Min. Fat 4½%" with respect to one lot, and "24 * * * Analysis 24% Protein 4½% Fat" with respect to the third lot, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since all lots contained less protein than declared on the label, two of the lots contained less fat than declared, and one of the lots contained no soybean oil meal, one of the declared ingredients.

On December 10, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed fines in the total amount of \$75.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23885. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Sardis Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32214. Sample no. 51911-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sardis Creamery Co., a corporation, Sardis, Miss., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and

Drugs Act, on or about November 8, 1933, from the State of Mississippi into the State of New York, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On December 3, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23886. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. F. A. Gosse Co. and Fishermens' Packing Corporation. Plea of guilty by Fishermen's Packing Corporation. Fine, \$75. Special plea in bar interposed by defendant F. A. Gosse Co. Plea in bar sustained and action dismissed as to F. A. Gosse Co. (F. & D. no. 32215. Sample no. 39608-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On September 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the F. A. Gosse Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., and the Fishermen's Packing Corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 3, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Red Breast Salmon * * * Distributed by F. A. Gosse Company, Seattle, Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 10, 1934, the Fishermen's Packing Corporation entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$75. A special plea in bar was interposed by the F. A. Gosse Co., setting up that it had a valid guaranty from the Fishermen's Packing Corporation and praying dismissal of the action in so far as it concerned said defendant. The Government having filed an answer to the plea in bar, the issues were tried to the court on November 13, 1934, which, after hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, handed down the following opinion dismissing the case as to the F. A. Gosse Co.: (Bowen D. J.)

"The court is ready to rule on this now. If I were sitting on a jury with the evidence that is before this court I would not convict this defendant by reason of the peculiar facts in this particular case. The case, in my mind, whatever the ruling on the plea in bar might be, could not have any effect as a precedent anyway, by reason of the peculiar circumstances in this case.

"I think the two parties in this action were both jointly acting as principals in this matter. In the first place, Gosse & Company went to the manufacturer or packer of these goods and told him that he had an order and wanted to know if he desired to fill it, and, according to the evidence in the file, asked to see some samples of stock that he wished delivered, and he was shown some samples of stock that met the grade that this particular sales agent had to have to meet the requirements of his trade; and after that was done, arrangements were made to use the labels of the distributor, F. A. Gosse Company, on this article, and they were used and put on the goods in that way.

"One of them was as much a principal as the other, and this pack may be said to have been furnished to the trade for the account of this broker or sales agent, F. A. Gosse Company.

"There is some doubt in my mind as to whether there were all the elements of a sale—quite a lot of doubt—as regards the transaction between the Fishermen's Packing Corporation and F. A. Gosse Company, but it was more nearly in the nature of a sales transaction than anything I can find it to be, and I believe that there is a positive and sufficient showing of good faith on the part of F. A. Gosse Company in this particular transaction, and that no jury would convict the corporation on the evidence; and I hold, as a matter of law on this plea in bar that the plea must be sustained, and the action will have to be dismissed, so far as this defendant F. A. Gosse Company is concerned, and the reason I believe the court arrived at this conclusion is because of this relationship of distributor for the packer which arose in this particular transaction."

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23887. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. John H. Morrison. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1. (F. & D. no. 32229. Sample no. 46451-A.)

Sample sacks of potatoes taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 100 pounds, the weight declared on the label.

On July 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against John H. Morrison, trading as J. H. Morrison, Lockport, La., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 25, 1933, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of potatoes which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "100 Lbs. Net When Packed Triumph Potatoes LaFourche Valley."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "100 Lbs. Net" was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since practically all of the sacks examined were found to contain less than 100 pounds of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On December 13, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23888. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. William Hamlin. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32234. Sample no. 59451-A.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On July 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Hamlin, Glenn, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 24, 1933, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of apples which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Will Hamlin Glenn Mich. Spy."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 9, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23889. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 40 Cans of Olive Oil. Tried to a jury. Verdict for the Government. Judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. no. 32285. Sample no. 67054-A.)

Sample cans of olive oil taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 1 gallon, the volume declared on the label.

On March 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cans of olive oil at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16, 1934, by the Rome Importing Co., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Net Contents One Gallon Superfine Olive Oil * * * Rome Brand * * * Olio d'Olive * * * Marca Roma."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Contents One Gallon" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 15, 1934, the Rome Importing Co., having filed an answer denying the material allegations of the libel, the case came on for trial before a jury. Evidence was introduced on behalf of the Government, at the con-

clusion of which, no one appearing as the claimant, the court instructed the jury as follows: (Johnson, *D. J.*)

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury: Now, you have heard the evidence here. The defendants have not appeared either by counsel or the person in interest, and they have had notice of this case, the list has been printed—counsel, their names appear on there—they have been called out—they are residents of New York City—they have had every opportunity to appear and they have not appeared. So we have gone on and heard the Government's side of the case.

"The Government has to prove the Government's contention before the Government is entitled to a verdict. In other words, you cannot render a verdict merely because the other side is not here, and I want you to consider it just the same as if they were here, and give the other side every reasonable consideration.

"The question for you to determine is whether these gallon cans of olive oil were underweight. You see, the Federal Government has jurisdiction of this question when the cans are shipped from one State to another, and there is no question here about that—it is admitted in the pleadings—so that leaves but the one question of facts for you to decide, and that is whether they are underweight.

"Now there are rules and regulations regarding that matter of underweight, and that is, while human measurements cannot be perfect, the law provides that there must be a reasonable tolerance; but the Department of Agriculture is allowed to make rules and regulations—reasonable rules and regulations—and the Department has established rules and regulations to the effect that, bearing upon this question of reasonable shortage and tolerance, that if there is a slight discrepancy and as many discrepancies over the weight as under, that there is no violation of the law, and the reason for that you see, is this: If people are honest and fair and careful, that if a mistake is made, they won't all be made in one way, against the consumers, and in favor of themselves. It seems that each of these cans, the twenty of them, are underweight.

"I want you to take this evidence, and from the law as I have explained, determine whether the verdict should be for the Government or whether it should be for the defendant. Suppose someone go around—and unless you want to go out of the box—if you can't agree, I will let you go out. Determine that one question, whether there was a shortage, as provided by the law, in weight. If there was, then the verdict should be for the Government; otherwise, if there wasn't a shortage, then it should be for the defendant. Then we will prepare a written form for you, in accordance with what you find, when you have found it.

"You can just go around and ask each other how you vote, whether for the Government or for the defendant."

The jury having reported that they all found for the Government, the court continued: "This is the form of the verdict: We find in favor of the plaintiff, the United States of America, and the articles described and referred to as forty 1-gallon cans, more or less, Superfine Olive Oil, in the libel, are misbranded, contrary to the Food and Drugs Act of the United States of America."

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was thereupon entered and the court ordered that the product be relabeled by obliterating the words "One Gallon" and substituting therefor the statement, "Containing not less than 3 quarts and 14 ounces", and that it be sold by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23890. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 710 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32289. Sample no. 18457-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes, samples of which were found to contain maggots.

On March 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 710 cases of canned tomatoes at Jacksonville, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1933, by the Johnson Canning Co., from Johnson, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Lilly of Arkansas Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes * * * Johnson Canning Co. * * * Johnson, Ark."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23891. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32305. Sample no. 68641-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned tuna fish which was represented to be packed in olive oil. Examination showed that it was packed in oil consisting principally of cottonseed oil with little or no olive oil.

On March 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of canned tuna fish at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1934, by the Murphy Brokerage Co., from Louisville, Ky., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Piro Brand Tonno Tuna Fish Specially Prepared Italian Style in pure olive oil * * * Packed by West Gate Sea Products Co. San Diego, Calif. Piro Brand Tonno Specialmente Preparato in olio d'oliva di Primiissima Qualita Marca Piro."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that tuna fish packed in a mixture of cottonseed oil and some olive oil had been substituted for tuna fish (tonno) packed in olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the label, "Tonno", "Tuna Fish * * * in pure Olive Oil", "Italian Style", and "Tonno * * * in olio d'oliva di primissima qualita", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to tuna fish packed in a mixture of cottonseed oil and some olive oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 17, 1934, the Westgate Sea Products Co., San Diego, Calif., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23892. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 165 Cans of Olive Oil. Tried to the court. Judgment for the Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. no. 32422. Sample no. 67058-A.)

Sample cans of olive oil taken from the shipment involved in this case, were found to contain less than 1 quart, the volume declared on the label.

On March 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 165 cans of olive oil at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 28, 1933, and January 13, 1934, by the Venice Importing Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Olive Oil Virgin Reginella Brand * * * One Quart."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "One Quart", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On April 12, 1934, the Venice Importing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., filed an answer denying the material allegations of the libel and praying release of the product. On November 16, 1934, the case having come on for trial before the court, judgment was entered for the Government and the court ordered that the claimant might obtain release of the goods on condition that it file a bond to insure proper relabeling. In January 1935, the claimant having failed to comply with the conditions of the said order, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold in bulk by the marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23893. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32518. Sample no. 64572-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apple butter that contained lead in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of apple butter at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 9, 1934, by the Allison-Bedford Co., from Chicago Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Glencrest Fancy Apple Butter * * * Allison-Bedford Co. Chicago, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23894. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32593. Sample no. 12608-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned sardines which were in part decomposed.

On April 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of canned sardines at Abilene, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1933, by the California Packing Corporation, from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Madison's Ideal Brand California Sardines * * * California Packing Corporation * * * San Francisco, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23895. Misbranding of canned mixed vegetables. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Mixed Vegetables. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. no. 32736. Sample no. 64340-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned mixed vegetables which consisted essentially of a mixture of carrots and potatoes, the other vegetables prominently illustrated on the label being present in relatively small amounts, and in at least one instance entirely absent.

On May 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of canned mixed vegetables at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 14, 1934, by the Rockfield Canning Co., from Rockfield, Wis., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Little Elf Brand Mixed Vegetables * * * G. E. Bursley & Co. Distributors Fort Wayne, Ind."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the design on the label, of a vignette which included prominent pictorial representations of cabbage, corn, tomatoes, celery, onion, turnip, carrots, string beans, peas, green pepper and red pepper, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since approximately 77.3 percent of the product consisted of carrots and potatoes, and it contained no tomato and but very small amounts of celery, corn, red and green peppers, and onion.

On December 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable institution, since it was fit for human consumption.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23896. Misbranding of spaghetti and macaroni. U. S. v. 34 Cartons of Spaghetti, et al. Products released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 32763, 32764, 32818, 32819, 32820, 32832, 32856. Sample nos. 73405-A to 73409-A incl., 73413-A to 73416-A incl., 73424-A to 73429-A incl., 73443-A, 73444-A, 73520-A, 73530-A.)

Sample packages of spaghetti and macaroni taken from the various shipments involved in these cases were found to be short weight.

On June 7, June 8, June 12, and June 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 874 cartons and 50 sacks of spaghetti and macaroni in various lots at Butte, Great Falls, Missoula, and Kalispell, Mont., respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of June 22, 1933, and May 20, 1934, by the U. S. Macaroni Manufacturing Co., from Spokane, Wash., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Portions of the articles were labeled in part: (Carton) "Spaghetti [or "Macaroni"] 5 lbs. [or "7 lbs." or "4 lbs."] net when packed Rose Brand U. S. Macaroni Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash." The remainder was in sacks labeled "Cut Macaroni [or "Spaghetti"] 50 lbs. net."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "5 lbs. net", "7 lbs. net", and "4 lbs. net", borne on the cartons and the statement "50 lbs. net", borne on the sacks, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the cartons and sacks contained less than the amount declared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 3, 1934, the owner of the products having appeared as claimants and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment was entered ordering the products delivered to the claimants upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that they be relabeled and that upon failure to file such bond they be forfeited and sold.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23897. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32796. Sample no. 71404-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato catsup, samples of which were found to contain excessive mold.

On July 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of tomato catsup at Albuquerque, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1934, by the J. S. Brown Mercantile Co., from Denver, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonquil Brand Tomato Catsup."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 25, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23898. Misbranding of stock feed. U. S. v. A. Overholt & Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32885. Sample nos. 14136-A, 14141-A, 14142-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of stock feed that contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against A. Overholt & Co., Inc., Broad Ford, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 13, 22, and 23, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of stock feed which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "State Analysis: Protein 18.00 * * * Fibre 16.58 Overco Stock Feed Manufactured and Packed by A. Overholt & Co. Broad Ford, Pa."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Protein 18.00" and "Fibre 16.58", borne on the tags attached to the bags containing the article, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 18 percent of protein and contained more than 16.58 percent of fiber.

On November 17, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23899. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. Ivans Pettit. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32887. Sample nos. 51337-A, 51338-A, 58651-A, 58652-A, 58660-A.)

This case was based on various interstate shipments of canned huckleberries which were found to contain maggots.

On September 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ivans Pettit, Burlington, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, between the dates of August 10 and November 9, 1933, from the State of New Jersey into the States of New York and Pennsylvania, of quantities of canned huckleberries which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Burlington Brand * * * Huckleberries Packed by Ivans Pettit Burlington, N. J."; "Pansy Brand Huckleberries * * * Distributed by Lorch Bros. Philadelphia, Pa."; "Harbor Front Huckleberries * * * Packed For Comly Flanigen Co. Philadelphia Penna. Distributors."; "Red Seal Brand Huckleberries * * * Comly Flanigen Company Philadelphia, Pa."; "Lucky Boy Brand Fancy Huckleberries * * * Embassy Grocery Corp. Distributors New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable and animal substance due to the large number of maggots contained therein.

On November 14, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23900. Misbranding of canned orange juice. U. S. v. Hanson & Choate Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 32893. Sample nos. 28185-A, 28186-A, 30080-A, 30081-A, 30082-A.)

Sample cans of orange juice taken from the shipments involved in this case were found to contain less than the volume declared on the label.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Hanson & Choate Products Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about September 20 and October 24, 1932, from the State of California into the States of Colorado and Michigan, of quantities of orange juice which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Hanson's * * * Orange Juice Net Contents 1 Pt. 4 Fl. oz. [or 'Net contents 8 Fl. Oz.' or 'Net Contents ½ Gallon'] * * * Hanson & Choate Products Company Los Angeles, California."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Net Contents 1 Pt. 4 Fl. oz.", "Net Contents 8 Fl. Oz.", and "Net Contents ½ Gallon", borne on the labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the greater number of the cans examined contained less than the declared volume. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the cans contained less than declared.

On November 12, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23901. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Herman A. Curt (Almena Creamery). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 32899. Sample no. 66080-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Herman A. Curt, trading as Almena Creamery, Almena, Wis., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in the name of the Turtle Lake Cooperative Co., on or about January 30, 1934, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as prescribed by an act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 12, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23902. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 41 Cases, et al., of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. Product disposed of for animal food. (F. & D. no. 32937. Sample nos. 66475-A, 66551-A, 66552-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain mold, rodent hair, pieces of insects, and other filth.

On June 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 67 cases of butter at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 30, 1934, by the Western Produce Co., from Abilene, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Clear Brook Brand"; "Delicious Brand"; "Rath's Black Hawk Brand."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, and the allegations of the libel having been found to be true and correct and in accordance with the verdict of a jury, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed if not fit for human consumption, or delivered to charitable institutions if found fit for human consumption. The product was disposed of for animal food.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23903. Adulteration and misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 62 Cans of Alleged Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. no. 32970. Sample nos. 67448-A, 7953-A.)

This case involved a product which was found to consist of mixtures of cottonseed oil and olive oil, or peanut oil and olive oil, which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin. The product was also short volume.

On or about June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 62 cans of a product, purporting to be olive oil, at New Haven, Conn., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 23, 1933, by Pietro Esposito & Bro., from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "La Gloriosa Packing Co. P. E. & B. Inc."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that mixtures of cottonseed oil and olive oil, and peanut oil and olive oil, had been substituted for imported olive oil, which the labeling as a whole implied the article to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "La Gloriosa Brand", "Prize Awarded at Exhibition of Rome 1924", "Italy", "Olio Finissimo", and the designs of a crown, olive branches, and medal carrying the Italian national colors, and the prominent words "Lucca Olive Oil", in the statement, "Pure and Delicious Oil Composed of Eighty Five Percent Choice

Salad Oil and Fifteen Percent Lucca Olive Oil", appearing on the labeling of the product, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported olive oil; whereas it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so; for the further reason that the statement on the label, "One Gallon Net", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On September 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23904. Misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 182 Cases and 70 Cases of Assorted Jellies. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 32972, 32991. Sample nos. 66840-A to 66843-A, incl., 66845-A to 66848-A, incl.)

Sample jars of assorted jellies taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 14 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On June 20 and June 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 252 cases of assorted jellies, in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by the C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 12, 1934, from Biglerville, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Contents 14 Oz. Penn Maid Pure Apple-Raspberry, [et cetera] Jelly, Manufactured by The C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Contents 14 Oz." borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On August 20, 1934, the Brown Bros. Brokerage Co., a Colorado corporation, having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,025, conditioned that it be relabeled.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23905. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 550, 60, and 35 Cartons, of Salad Oil. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled or repacked. (F. & D. no. 33029. Sample nos. 77405-A, 77406-A, 77407-A.)

This case involved a shipment of oil that was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin, but which consisted chiefly of domestic cottonseed oil, with a small amount of olive oil.

On June 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 645 cartons of salad oil at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 14, 1934, by V. Buonocore, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "One Gallon Net [or "Half Gallon Net" or "Quart Gallon"] Fine Oil Lucia Brand Consisting of eighty percent Domestic Vegetable Oil and twenty per cent Virgin Olive Oil * * * Packed by V. Buonocore, Inc., New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Fine Oil" and "Lucia Brand", appearing on the label, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, as applied to an article consisting chiefly of domestic cottonseed oil with a small amount of olive oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product, imported olive oil, when not so.

On August 3, 1934, Vincent Buonocore, Inc., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of con-

demnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$8,000, conditioned that it be relabeled or repacked in containers that described its true nature.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23906. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 50 Cans, et al., of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for refilling containers. (F. & D. nos. 33092, 33093, 33094. Sample nos. 6558-B to 6564-B, incl.)

Sample cans of olive oil taken from the shipments involved in these cases were found to contain less than 1 quart, the volume declared on the label.

On July 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 521 cans of olive oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about May 23, 1933, and in part on or about June 8, 1934, by the Mercantile Importing Co., from New Bedford, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Azeita Puro De Oliveira Portuguez Portas de Rodam Castelo Branco Product of Portugal * * * 1 Quart"; "Azeita Puro D'Oliveira Portuguez Soloio Exportado Por Mandel Moreira Rato & Ca. Fos. * * * Lisboa * * * Extra Portugese Olive Oil Net Contents 1 Quart"; "Azeite Purissimo D'Oliveira Portugues Triunfante Importado por Tagus Importing and Exporting Co. New Bedford, Mass. * * * Net Contents One Quart."

The libels alleged that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "1 Quart", "Net Contents 1 Quart", and "Net Contents One Quart", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On August 16, 1934, the cases having been consolidated, and the Mercantile Importing Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, or the deposit of collateral in like amount, conditioned that the cans be refilled to the labeled volume.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23907. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 297 Cases, et al., of Canned Tomatoes. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond to be relabeled; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 33098, 33147, 33255. Sample nos. 4121-B, 4157-B, 4158-B.)

This case involved canned tomatoes that were below the standard established by this Department, all lots having been found to be of poor color, and one lot containing excessive peel. The product was not labeled to show that it was substandard, and was falsely labeled as to the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture.

On July 18, July 30, and August 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 lots, consisting of 494 cases of canned tomatoes, at New Orleans, La. [one lot at Algiers, La.], alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various lots, on or about June 23, June 26, and July 7, 1934, respectively, by the Hazlehurst Canning Co., from Hazlehurst, Miss., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Shavers Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes * * * Packed by H. A. Shaver, Inc., Lakeland, Fla."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Packed by H. A. Shaver, Inc., Lakeland, Fla.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was packed by the Hazlehurst Canning Co., at Hazlehurst, Miss. Misbranding was further alleged in that the article was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and its package or

label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard.

On September 7 and 19, 1934, no answer having been filed to the libels covering two of the lots, the goods seized thereunder were condemned and destroyed. On October 9, 1934, the Hazlehurst Canning Co., having filed a claim to the remaining lot and having filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered the goods released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$532, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23908. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 5 Boxes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. no. 32635. Sample nos. 67945-A, 67948-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On April 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 boxes of butter at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 29, 1934, by Klossner Gibbon Creamery, Klossner, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company." The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat, as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On June 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23909. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 781 Cases and 241 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33120. Sample nos. 4376-B, 4377-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes which fell below the standard established by this Department because of poor color and which were not labeled to show that they were substandard. The article was also falsely branded as to the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture.

On July 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,022 cases of canned tomatoes at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 27, 1934, by the Hazlehurst Canning Co., from Hazlehurst, Miss., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Shaver's Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes * * * Packed by H. A. Shaver, Inc., Lakeland, Fla."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture because of poor color and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Packed by H. A. Shaver, Inc., Lakeland, Fla.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since it was packed in Hazlehurst, Miss.

On December 4, 1934, Davis-Mize & Co., Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23910. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 120 Tins of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to a public institution. (F. & D. no. 33124. Sample no. 664-B.)

Sample cans of olive oil taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 1 gallon, the volume declared on the label.

On July 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 tins of olive oil at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 28, 1934, by the Fair Oaks Fruit Co., from Fair Oaks, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Net Contents One Gallon San Juan Brand Pure Olive Oil, Fair Oaks, Fruit Co., Fair Oaks, Calif."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Net Contents One Gallon", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package since the statement made was incorrect.

On December 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a public institution.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23911. Adulteration of gaffelbiter (fish). U. S. v. 19 Cases of Imported Gaffelbiter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33134. Sample no. 2604-B.)

This case involved a shipment of gaffelbiter (fish) that were found to be decomposed due to secondary fermentation.

On July 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases, each containing 12 jars of gaffelbiter, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 21, 1934, by Joannes Bros. Co., from Green Bay, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hanson's Imported Gaffelbiter 5-Oz.-Hanson Fish Products Co. Duluth, Minn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On September 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23912. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 6½ Cases of Canned Sardines. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33135. Sample no. 6106-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned sardines which were found to be underprocessed and decomposed.

On July 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6½ cases of canned sardines at Ocilla, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 2, 1933, by the Wass & Stinson Canning Co., from Waukegan, Maine, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: "Beach Cliff Brand Maine Sardines * * * Packed by Wass & Stinson Canning Co. Prospect Harbor, Maine."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23913. Misbranding of alfalfa leaf meal. U. S. v. 225 Bags of Alfalfa Leaf Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33136. Sample no. 8326-B.)

This case involved a shipment of alfalfa leaf meal that contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label. The article was also falsely labeled as to the name of the manufacturer.

On July 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 bags of alfalfa leaf meal at Derwood, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 13, 1934, by the Urbana Mills Co., from Williamston, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "‘Greenleaf’ Alfalfa Leaf Meal * * * The Urbana Mills Company, Urbana, Ohio, Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 Per Cent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 Per Cent."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 Per Cent", "Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 Per Cent", "The Urbana Mills Company, Urbana, Ohio", were false and misleading, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less protein and more crude fiber than declared on the label, and since it was not manufactured by the Urbana Mills Co.

On August 20, 1934, the Urbana Mills Co., Urbana, Ohio, having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant for relabeling, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it not be disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23914. Misbranding of peanut butter. U. S. v. 21½ Dozen Jars of Peanut Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product distributed to charitable institutions. (F. & D. no. 33173. Sample no. 6575-B.)

Sample jars of peanut butter taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 1 pound, the weight declared on the label.

On or about August 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21½ dozen jars of peanut butter at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 20, 1934, by Holsum Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Columbus Brand Peanut Butter Net Weight 1 Lb. Distributed by Shepatin & Snyder, New Haven, Conn."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Net Weight 1 Lb.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On August 28, 1934, Holsum Products, Inc., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions, in view of the fact that it was fit for human consumption, and that the containers be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23915. Misbranding of canned tuna flakes. U. S. v. Miscellaneous Lots of Canned Tuna Flakes. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 33167 to 33170, incl. Sample no. 63234-A.)

This case involved a product which was labeled to convey the impression that it was solid-pack tuna, but which was found to consist of so-called scrap meat or tuna flakes.

On August 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 197 cases of canned tuna flakes, in part at Albany, N. Y., and in part at Schenectady, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 30, 1934, by the Halfhill Co., Ltd., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Better-Than-Chicken Brand Fancy White Tuna [vignette showing contents of a can of solid-pack tuna] Packed in Japan * * * For Halfhill Packing Corporation, Inc., Long Beach, California."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Fancy White Tuna", and the picture of the contents of a can of solid-pack tuna on the can label were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and the misleading impression was not corrected by the inconspicuous word "Flakes" stamped on the side panels of the labels.

On September 8, 1934, the Halfbill Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23916. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 837 Cases of Tomato Puree. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33141. Sample no. 4124-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato puree which was found to be deficient in tomato solids.

On July 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 837 cases of tomato puree at Plaquemine, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1934, by the Uddo-Taormina Corporation, from Crystal Springs, Miss., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Buffalo Tomato Puree Color Added * * * Puree Di Pomodoro Distributed by Uddo-Taormina Corp New Orleans La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that an insufficiently concentrated, strained tomato product had been substituted for tomato puree, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Tomato Puree * * * Puree Di Pomodoro", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 19, 1934, the Uddo-Taormina Corporation having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23917. Misbranding of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 323 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33143. Sample no. 4155-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato sauce that contained undeclared added color and which was short weight.

On July 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 323 cases of tomato sauce at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 22, 27, and 28, 1934, by Uddo-Taormina Corporation from Donna, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Deer Brand Tomato Sauce Spanish Style Packed in U. S. A. for Uddo Taormina Corporation Los Angeles New Orleans Brooklyn Net Contents 8 oz."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, owing to failure to declare added color; in that the statement "Net Contents 8 oz." was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 19, 1934, the Uddo Taormina Corporation having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23918. Adulteration of canned raspberries. U. S. v. 39 Cans of Raspberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33145. Sample no. 4309-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned raspberries that were found to be decomposed.

On July 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 cans of raspberries at Quincy, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 7 and 16, 1934, by E. Guckenheim Bakers Supply Co., from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Red Ring Brand Black Raspberries Guaranteed and Distributed by S. E. Comstock Canning Co. * * * Newark, N. Y." The remainder was labeled: "Lawrence Brand Michigan Heavy Pack Black Raspberries * * * Packed by Lawrence Packing Company Lawrence, Michigan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 23, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23919. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 894 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 33152. Sample no. 4126-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes that fell below the standard established by this Department because of poor color, and that were not labeled to indicate that they were substandard.

On July 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 894 cases of canned tomatoes at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 23, 1934, by Angelo Glorioso (Mississippi Canning Co.), from Crystal Springs, Miss., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Eagle Brand Standard Tomatoes * * * packed by A. Glorioso of New Orleans, La."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture because of poor color, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "standard", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On October 20, 1934, A. Glorioso having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23920. Misbranding of cane and maple sirup. U. S. v. 3,599 Cans and 804 Cartons of Sirup. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 33154, 33533. Sample nos. 1736-B, 5081-B, 11976-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of a product consisting of a mixture of sugar sirup and maple sirup which contained appreciably less maple sirup than declared on the label. One of the shipments was also found to be short volume.

On or about August 3 and September 22, 1934, the United States attorneys for the District of Maryland and the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3,599 cans of sirup at Perry Point, Md., and 804 cartons, each containing 6 cans of sirup, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 25 and June 30, 1934, by Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Giroux Brand Pancake and Waffle Syrup

Made from 75% Cane Sugar Syrup and 25% Maple Syrup Giroux Company, Inc. * * * New York Contents One Gallon."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Made from 75% Cane Sugar Syrup and 25% Maple Syrup", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained appreciably less than 25 percent of maple sirup. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the product seized at San Francisco for the further reason that the statement "Contents One Gallon" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On August 27, 1934, and January 8, 1935, Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23921. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 11 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33181. Sample no. 6881-B.)

This case involved a shipment of blueberries that were infested with maggots. On July 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 crates of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 26, 1934, by John P. Scoteck from McAdoo, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On August 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23922. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33187. Sample no. 5217-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 boxes of butter at Cambridge, Mass., consigned about July 11, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by the Carthage Creamery Co., from Carthage, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Butter."

The libel alleged that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, butter.

On August 17, 1934, the Carthage Creamery Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23923. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Shell Eggs. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33189. Sample no. 3386-B.)

This case involved a shipment of eggs that were decomposed.

On July 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cases of shell eggs at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in inter-

state commerce, on or about July 23, 1934, by the Salina Poultry Co., from Salina, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23924. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Tub of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33190. Sample no. 4701-B.)

Samples of butter taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain maggots, insects, animal hair, mold, and other filth.

On July 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 tub of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 6, 1934, by Newberry Bros., of Bland, Va., from Bluefield, W. Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Newberry Bros. Bland, Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23925. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Can of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33191. Sample no. 4702-B.)

Samples of butter taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain maggots, insects, animal hair, mold, and other filth.

On July 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one can of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 6, 1934, by R. C. Shumaker, from Wilson, W. Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "R. C. Shumaker, Wilson, W. Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23926. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 24 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33219. Sample no. 5807-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples that bore arsenic in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On July 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 17, 1934, by A. Haines & Son, from Masonville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Larchmont Farms Albert Haines & Son, Masonville, N. J."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On August 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23927. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Case and 1 Case of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33222, 33223. Sample nos. 6787-B, 6788-B.)

These cases involved butter that contained filth of various kinds.

On July 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of two cases of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 12 and July 13, 1934, by Felix S. Bentzel, from York, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23928. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 50 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33232. Sample no. 70755-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifty tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 1934, by the Knapp Creamery, from Knapp, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On July 7, 1934, the Knapp Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23929. Adulteration and misbranding of rum and butter toffee. U. S. v. 13 Boxes of Holloway's Rum & Butter Toffee. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33236. Sample no. 6577-B.)

This case involved a shipment of rum and butter toffee. Examination showed that it contained coconut oil, that it was flavored with artificial rum flavor, and that it was short of the declared weight.

On or about August 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 boxes of rum and butter toffee at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 18, 1934, by M. J. Holloway & Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Holloway's Rum & Butter 5 Lbs. Net Wgt. Manufactured by M. J. Holloway & Co., Chicago."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing foreign fat, namely, coconut oil, and artificial rum flavor, had been substituted for rum and butter toffee, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Rum & Butter" and "5 Lbs. Net Wgt.", borne on the label, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; in that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On September 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23930. Adulteration of canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 33 Cases of Canned Turnip Greens. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33266. Sample no. 6263-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned turnip greens that were sour and decomposed.

On or about August 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 cases of canned turnip greens at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 16, 1931, by the Pomona Products Co., from Griffin, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Georgia Belle Brand Turnip Greens * * * Packed by Pomona Products Co. Griffin, Ga."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23931. Misbranding of canned spinach. U. S. v. 400 Cases of Canned Spinach. Decree of condemnation. Product released for re-labeling. (F. & D. no. 33267. Sample nos. 5201-B, 14403-B.)

Sample cans of spinach taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 11 ounces, the weight declared on the label. The statement of the quantity of the contents was inconspicuous.

On August 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 cases of canned spinach at Somerville, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23 and May 2, 1934, by the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co., from Oakland, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Santa Cruz Brand California Spinach Net Weight 11 Oz. Packed by Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co. Oakland, California."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label "Net Weight 11 Oz.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not plain and conspicuous and was not correct.

On August 29, 1934, the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co., Oakland, Calif., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered. The claimant having paid costs and deposited \$3,400 in lieu of bond, to insure compliance with the decrees of the court, it was ordered that the product be released and correctly labeled.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23932. Adulteration and misbranding of brandy. U. S. v. 116 Bottles and 120 Bottles of Brandy. Default decrees of condemnation. (F. & D. nos. 33278, 33290. Sample nos. 4694-B, 4700-B.)

These cases involved domestically manufactured pomace brandy which was labeled to convey the impression that it was real brandy of foreign origin. The article contained less alcohol than declared and was also falsely labeled as to the name of the manufacturer.

On August 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 116 bottles of brandy at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 30, 1934, by the Georges Roualet Wines Corporation, from Hammondsport, N. Y., into the District of Columbia. On August 22, 1934, a libel was filed against 120 bottles of brandy at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the District of Columbia in the possession of H. A. Schulte, Washington, D. C. The libels further alleged that the article was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Michel et Cie 90 Proof Brandy Bottled at the Distillery for A. Schulte, New York." The Internal Revenue stamp on one lot bore the statement "Georges Roualet Wines Corp., Hammondsport, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that pomace brandy had been substituted in whole or in part for brandy, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, "Michel et Cie", which was not the true name of the manufacturer and which, together with the general appearance of the label, conveyed the impression that the article was of foreign origin, whereas it was of domestic origin; "Brandy", since the article was not brandy but was pomace brandy; and "90 Proof", since the article was less than 90 proof. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, brandy.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23933. Adulteration of frozen strawberries. U. S. v. 10 Barrels of Frozen Strawberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33311. Sample no. 7115-B.)

This case involved a shipment of frozen strawberries that were found to be in part moldy.

On August 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of frozen strawberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 17, 1934, by John H. Dulaney & Son, from Fruitland, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23934. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33323. Sample no. 6933-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by the Farmers Mutual Coöperative Creamery, July 19, 1934, from Sioux Center, Iowa, in a pool car shipment consigned to New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 9, 1934, the Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23935. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33324. Sample no. 6542-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain mold, rodent hair, and other extraneous matter.

On August 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 20, 1934, by the Butler Produce Co., from Coshoc-ton, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23936. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 39 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33325. Sample no. 6930-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce July 16, 1934, by agent of the Fort Atkinson Creamery Co., Fort Atkinson, Iowa, from Charles City, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 3, 1934, the Fort Atkinson Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23937. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33326. Sample nos. 6540-B, 6544-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that was deficient in milk fat and that contained mold, larvae, hair, and other extraneous matter.

On August 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 13, 1934, by the Egyptian Dairy Products Co., from McLeansboro, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23938. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33327. Sample no. 6950-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 27, 1934, from Manchester, Iowa, by agent of the Globe Creamery Co., Luxemburgh, Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 7, 1934, the Globe Creamery Co., Luxemburgh, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23939. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 99 Cases and 898 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 33519. Sample nos. 11330-B, 11331-B, 14353-B, 14354-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On September 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 997 cases of canned shrimp at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1934, by the Robinson Canning Co., Inc., a corporation, from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grand Isle [or "Salad Brand"] * * * Shrimp * * * Packed by Robinson Canning Co. Inc."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 19, 1934, the Robinson Canning Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23940. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Tuna. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33578. Sample no. 3946-B.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a product labeled "Fancy Tuna." Examination showed that it was in part decomposed and was not Fancy quality.

On September 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of canned tuna at Houston, Tex., consigned by the French Sardine Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1934, from Los Angeles, Calif., into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Eatwell Brand Fancy Tuna * * * French Sardine Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Fancy Tuna", borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On December 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23941. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases and 100 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Portion released under bond; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 33591, 33687. Sample nos. 4036-B, 11375-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On or about October 1 and October 13, 1934, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Massachusetts and Maryland, acting upon reports by the

Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,100 cases of canned shrimp, in part at Boston, Mass., and in part at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, and 24, 1934, by the L. C. Mays Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Seamaid Brand Shrimp * * * L. C. Mays Company Distributors, New Orleans." The remainder was labeled: "Aunt Nellie's Shrimp * * * Distributed by Aunt Nellie's Farm Kitchen, Inc., Hartford, Wis."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 6, 1934, the Gulf Shrimp Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., having appeared as claimant for the lot libeled at Boston, Mass., and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed. On December 18, 1934, no claim having been entered for the lot seized at Baltimore, Md., judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23942. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 74 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33596. Sample no. 16734-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 74 cases of canned shrimp at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1934, by Henry J. Pitre, from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bayou Rose Brand Shrimp * * * packed by Henry J. Pitre, Cut Off, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23943. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 56 Cans of Salad Oil. Default decree entered. Product ordered delivered to charitable organization. (F. & D. no. 33624. Sample no. 6772-B.)

This case involved a product consisting of domestic cottonseed oil which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 cans of salad oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1934, by the Cosmopolitan Oil Products Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Sogno Mio Brand Olio Vegetale Puro * * * Sogno Mio Olio Puro * * * E' Prodotto Dalla Migliore Qualita D'Olio Vegetale * * * Sogno Mio Brand A Pure Vegetable Oil * * * Sogno Mio Salad Oil A Highly Refined Vegetable Oil", together with a design of a woman in Italian peasant garb pictured in Italian surroundings, appearing on the can label, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported Italian olive oil; whereas it was domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, default was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable organization.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23944. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 800 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that unfit portion be segregated and destroyed. (F. & D. no. 33630. Sample no. 11364-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 800 cases of canned shrimp at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by Lipscomb Bros., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lake-view Brand Shrimp Dry Pack * * * Packed by Lake Oyster and Fish Co., Houma, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 14, 1934, the Lake Oyster & Fish Co., Houma, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23945. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 90 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33636. Sample no. 606-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of fluorine in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 boxes of apples at Faith, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1934, by K. Lane Johnson, from Buena, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients.

On January 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23946. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33744. Sample no. 3834-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 boxes of apples at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1934, by the Lloyd Garretson Co., from Yakima, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Billion \$ Dollar Brand * * * Distributed by Frank W. Shields, Yakima, Wash., * * * Grown by Edwin L. Groenig, Yakima, Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, namely, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23947. Misbranding of candy. U. S. v. Lillian Clare Chocolates, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 33778. Sample no. 66998-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of short-weight candy.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Lillian Clare Chocolates, Inc.,

Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 17, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of candy which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Lillian Clare Chocolates New York Special Assorted Chocolates 1 Lb. Net."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "1 Lb. Net.", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the packages contained less than 1 pound. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On December 21, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23948. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Olathe Creamery & Produce Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33779. Sample no. 69025-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Olathe Creamery & Produce Co., a corporation, Olathe, Kans., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on about March 27, 1934, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Olathe Creamery Butter Olathe Creamery Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", borne on the carton label, was false and misleading and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that the article was butter, i. e., a product containing not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by law; whereas it was not butter as so required, but was a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On December 3, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23949. Misbranding of honey. U. S. v. Preserves & Honey, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. no. 33792. Sample no. 66981-A.)

Sample jars of honey taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 8 ounces, the weight declared on the label.

On November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Preserves & Honey, Inc., trading at New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about August 15, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of honey which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "H & H Pure Honey 8 Ounces net wt. Preserves & Honey, Inc. New York."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "8 ounces net wt.", borne on the jar label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the jar contained less than 8 ounces of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 22, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23950. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. Henry D. Olson (H. D. Olson). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 33796. Sample no. 25760-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a product which was represented to be canned pitted cherries. Examination showed that it fell below the standard established by this Department, because of the presence of excessive pits, and that it was not labeled to indicate it was substandard.

On December 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Henry D. Olson, trading as H. D. Olson, Ogden, Utah, alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about September 23, 1933, from the State of Utah into the State of Idaho, of a quantity of canned cherries which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Red Sour Pitted Cherries * * * Distributed by H. D. Olson Ogden Utah."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard, namely, "Below U. S. Standard", and did not bear the special statement required by such standard for canned pitted cherries containing excessive pits, namely, "Partially Pitted Cherries."

On December 3, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and on December 7, 1934, a fine of \$25 was imposed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23951. Misbranding of bone and meat scrap. U. S. v. Norton & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 33807. Sample nos. 14144-A, 14145-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of bone and meat scrap which contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Norton & Co., a corporation, South Washington, Va., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, between the dates of October 15 and November 9, 1933, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, of quantities of bone and meat scrap which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Bone and Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50% * * * Fibre 2% * * * Manufactured by Norton & Co. Washington, D. C."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50% * * * Fibre 2%", borne on the tag attached to the sack containing the article, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since it contained less than 50 percent of protein and more than 2 percent of fiber.

On December 4, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

23952. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 204 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34259. Sample no. 24591-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 204 bushels of apples at Terra Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1934, by Glen Findley, from Grand Rapids, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23953. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34260. Sample no. 13520-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bushels of apples at Terra Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1934, by Herman DeBaun, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23954. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34314. Sample no. 24669-B.)

On October 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bushels of apples at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1934, by H. J. Stanbery, from Berrien Springs, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23955. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 645 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34315. Sample nos. 3394-B to 3397-B, incl.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 645 bushels of apples at Parsons, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1934, by the Union Fruit Co., from Paonia, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

The Union Fruit Co., Paonia, Colo., having filed a claim for the product and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, the apples were released under bond conditioned that they be washed to remove the deleterious ingredients. On November 5, 1934, the apples having been re-delivered to the marshal because of inability of the claimant to comply with the requirements for washing, judgment was entered ordering that they be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23956. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 31 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34354. Sample no. 19282-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Frank Becak from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Delicious * * * Frank Becak Bangor Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23957. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 24 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34360. Sample nos. 13776-B, 13777-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1934, by F. Mucia, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934 no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23958. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 64 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34399. Sample no. 25631-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 64 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1934, by Schemenauer & Son from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23959. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 18 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34400. Sample no. 25609-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1934, by E. A. Race, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From E. A. Race Fennville Mich. Snow."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23960. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14 Bushels and 16 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34404, 34540. Sample nos. 19131-B, 25638-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24 and 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17 and 24, 1934, by C. M. Wing, from Bravo, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "C. M. Wing, Bravo, Mich Jonathan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14 and 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23961. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 80 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34405. Sample nos. 25640-B, 25645-B to 25649-B, incl.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17 and 18, 1934, by N. Switzer, from Ganges, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23962. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 63 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34407. Sample nos. 13800-B, 13801-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1934, by B. F. Swartz from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From B. F. Swartz Fennville Mich. Opalescent * * * Apples."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23963. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34411. Sample 23537-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bushels of apples at Marked Tree, Ark., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by the Hilton Produce Co., from Cobden, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23964. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 238 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34414. Sample no. 24688-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 238 crates of apples at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1934, by Ray Bros., from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 7, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23965. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushels and 68 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34510, 34541. Sample nos. 25232-B, 25805-B, 25806-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 128 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 17 and 20, 1934, by Charles Eklund, in part from Watervliet, Mich., and in part from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One lot was labeled: "Ewald Brenner Watervliet Mich Greening." One lot was labeled: "E. J. Krieger Watervliet Mich." The remainder were unlabeled.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14 and 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23966. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 23 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34511. Sample no. 25657-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1934, by O. L. Ensfield, from Ganges, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "O L Ensfield Fennville Mich * * * Bell Flower."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934 no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23967. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 21 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34512. Sample no. 19294-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1934, by A. F. Dass, from Bridgman, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Herman Fisher Sodus Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23968. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34516. Sample no. 19113-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1934, by A. L. Schneider, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "A L. Schneider R 1 Benton Harbor Mich Starks Delicious."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23969. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 39 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34519. Sample no. 25804-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1934, by M. A. Stream, from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "M. A. Stream * * * Fennville Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23970. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 500 Crates or Boxes of Apples. Judgment for the Government. Product ordered released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34536. Sample no. 19636-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 crates or boxes of apples at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 20, 1934, and October 6, 1934, by the Chesapeake Orchard Co., from Chesapeake, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it dangerous to health.

On November 23, 1934, the Chesapeake Orchard Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered for the Government and it was ordered that the apples be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that they be washed in order to remove the deleterious substances.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23971. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 19 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34544. Sample no. 25748-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1934, by Roy Adkins, from Pullman, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Roy Adkin Pullman Mich Hubbardson."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23972. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34653. Sample nos. 25789-B, 25790-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1934, by Eli B. Near & Sons, from Muskegon, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Eli B. Near and Son R. D. No. 1 Shelby, Michigan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23973. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34654. Sample nos. 24858-B, 24859-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1934, by Spiro Kouvarda, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Grown by Henry Wendzel Watervliet, Mich R. Beauty." The remainder were labeled: "Leo Kirk Eau Claire, Mich Jonathan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23974. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 10 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34655. Sample no. 25016-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 crates of apples at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1934, by David Resis & Son, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23975. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 81 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34657. Sample nos. 25761-B, 25762-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1934, by O. H. Roth, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown & Packed by O. H. Roth Fennville Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23976. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34659. Sample no. 24871-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of apples at Cicero, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by H. Goltz, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Manuel Abbate R-3 Benton Harbor, Mich. * * * Stark."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23977. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34660. Sample no. 25779-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 5, 1934, by W. M. Nicholson, from Hartford, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "L. Latschaw, Pullman, Michigan Greenings."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23978. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34661. Sample no. 25796-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bushels of apples at Melrose Park, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1934, by Marvin L. Rhine, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "R. T. Butzbach R-2 Watervliet, Mich Hubardson."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23979. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 17 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34513, 34515, 34662. Sample nos. 19313-B, 19315-B, 25611-B, 25678-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 16, 19, and 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 89 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about October 11, 14, and 23, 1934, by A. N. Spear, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Charles H. Dutrow Stevensville Mich." The remainder was labeled: "From R. Stelter St. Joseph Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23980. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 39 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34663. Sample no. 25348-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1934, and November 17, 1934, by David Flagg, from Ganges, Mich., and Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "A. W. Barnett & Co., Inc. Chicago D. H. Flagg, Fennville, Mich. * * * Hubbardston."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23981. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34704. Sample nos. 25735-B, 25745-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1934, by Lyman Bros., from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Greening * * * Lyman Bros Kibbie Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23982. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels and 209 Crates of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34514, 34708. Sample nos. 19135-B, 25772-B, 25773-B, 25774-B, 25776-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 2 and 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bushels and 209 crates of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 26, November 3, and November 6, 1934, in various shipments by J. E. Humphreys [one shipment in the name of J. E. Humphreys & Son], from Casnovia, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. E. Humphreys" or ["J. E. Humphreys & Son"] Casnovia, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23983. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 44 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34795. Sample no. 23540-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 bushel baskets of apples at Fort Dodge, Iowa, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1934, by A. B. Friedman & Co., from East Hardin, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan Grown and Packed by Paul Ringhausen."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 30, 1934, the Fort Dodge Grocery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23984. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 120 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34803. Sample no. 13549-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 bushels of apples at Terre Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 19, 1934, by H. DeBaun, from Casnovia, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 22, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23985. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 285 Crates of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34805. Sample no. 24631-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 285 crates of apples at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1934, by H. C. Adams, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23986. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34809. Sample no. 24868-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by Henry Smit, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Coloma Orchard Co Coloma, Mich. * * *

Starks."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23987. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 31 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34814. Sample no. 24873-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by Jim Corallo, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown and Packed by C. A. Pratt & Son Shelby, Michigan * * * Southern Spy."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23988. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 19 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34815. Sample no. 25706-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1934, by R. R. Hafer, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Coloma Fruit Exchange Coloma Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23989. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 77 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34817. Sample no. 25770-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 77 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1934, by C. Latschaw, from Pullman, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "C. Latschaw Pullman Mich. Stark."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23990. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34818. Sample no. 25304-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1934, by Ludington Fruit Exchange, from Ludington, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grimes Golden * * * Blue Band Fruit Ludington Fruit Exchange Ludington Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23991. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34883. Sample no. 13552-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bushels of apples at Ridge Farm, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1934, by Russell McBride, from Holland, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained arsenic and lead which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23992. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34886. Sample no. 18621-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bushels of apples at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1934, by Cash Wholesale Gro. Co., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Alford R. Butzbach Watervliet Mich. Jonathan,"

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23993. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 41 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34889. Sample no. 25759-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1934, by Morris Fine, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Irving Arent Coloma Mich * * * Jonathan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23994. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 34 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34813, 34890, 34954, 34959, 35089. Sample nos. 19120-B, 24861-B, 24881-B, 24886-B, 25725-B, 25727-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 25, November 3 and 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 204 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of October 18 and 30, 1934, by Peter Lores, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, variously: "R. G. Miller Breedsville Mich. Jonathan"; "C. E. Breidenstein & Son Jonathan"; "Peter Grenowatski Benton Harbor Mich Stark"; "Coloma Orchard Co Coloma Mich Roman Beauty"; "William Foster St. Joseph Mich Jonathan"; "Nathan * * * Mich. Standard A."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 17, and 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23995. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 380 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34951. Sample no. 18671-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 380 bushels of apples at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1934, by W. B. Mosher, from Berrien Center, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "W B Mosher Berrien Center, Mich. Staymen."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 3, 1934, W. B. Mosher, Berrien Center, Mich., and Mooren Bros., South Bend, Ind., having appeared as claimants for the property and having petitioned that the apples be released on condition that they be re-washed and brought into compliance with the law, it was ordered by the court that the petition be granted upon the conditions contained therein.

On December 29, 1934, the apples having been washed and found to be in compliance with the law, judgment was entered dismissing the libel.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23996. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34955. Sample nos. 25003-B, 25004-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bushels of apples at Elgin, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1934, by the Watch City Produce Co., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grower F. L. Bradford Benton Harbor Michigan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23997. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 75 Bushels and 59 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34957, 34958. Sample nos. 25629-B, 25665-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24 and 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 134 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16 and 21, 1934, by Alvin Schatz, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "John Hanold Hartford Mich Stark"; or "Alford E. Butzbach Waterviet Mich. Jonathan."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23998. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34960. Sample no. 19301-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1934, by N. Katsulos, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Peter Grenowetski 775 Territorial Benton Harbor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23999. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35016. Sample no. 25780-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 5, 1934, by Abe Hyman, from Grand Rapids, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Abe Hyman Grand Rapids, Mich. * * * Greening."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24000. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 20 Bushels and 38 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35017, 35019. Sample nos. 19107-B, 25024-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 25 and November 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 58 bushels of apples at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 18 and 29, 1934, by H. Kristal, from Glenn, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "From Will Hamlin Glenn Mich. Hubbardson."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17 and 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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Bone and meat scrap. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Brandy. <i>See</i> Beverages and beverage bases.	
Bread:	
Cambern Dutch Bakeries	23856
McWilliams, K. J.	23856
Naborhood Dutch Bakeries	23856
Butter. <i>See</i> Dairy Products.	
Candy. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Cherries, canned:	
Olson, H. D.	23950
Confectionery:	
Lillian Clare Chocolates, Inc.	23947
toffee, rum and butter:	
Holloway, M. J., & Co.	23929
Cottonseed cake and meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Dairy products:	
butter:	
Almena Creamery	23901
Bentzel, F. S.	23927
Butler Produce Co.	23935
Carthage Creamery Co.	23922
Corbett Ice Cream Co.	23873
Curt, H. A.	23901
Egyptian Dairy Products Co.	23937
Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery	23934
Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery Assoc.	23883
Fort Atkinson Creamery Co.	23936
Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co.	23862
Genoa Cooperative Creamery Co.	23880
Globe Creamery Co.	23938
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	23908
Klossner Gibbon Creamery	23908

Dairy products—Continued.

	N. J. no.
butter—continued.	
Knapp Creamery	23928
Logan County Creamery	23873
Meridean Cooperative Creamery Co.	23870
Newberry Bros.	23924
Olathe Creamery & Produce Co.	23948
Olathe Creamery Co.	23948
R-K Creamery	23857
Rohler, William	23857
Sardis Creamery Co.	23835
Shumaker, R. C.	23925
Sioux Valley Cooperative Creamery Co.	23877
Tennessee Egg Co.	23859, 23861
Tennyson Cooperative Creamery Assoc.	23874
Turtle Lake Cooperative Co.	23901
Western Produce Co.	23902

cream:

Armour Creameries	23839
Baer, Ed.	23841
Beerling, George	23827
Blakely, W. A.	23828
Broadey, Fred	23839
Buse, Geo.	23839
Crawford, T. M.	23841
Davis, Karel	23828
Dempsey, T. A.	23834
Divis, Karel	23828
Edmisten, J. N.	23830
Ehlbeck, Mary	23840
Ellis, H. B.	23841
Erwin, Leon	23835
Farmers Exchange	23836
Fitzgibbon, D. J.	23828
Foster, Mrs. S.	23841
Fuhrman, O.	23841
Garrett, E. G.	23841
Greenhalgh, R. B.	23828
Greenwich Preserving Co.	23842
Hoffer, Christ.	23827
Holtkamp, John	23828
Houghton, W. C.	23833
Howe, Luther	23828
Jones, Charlie	23839
Kindley, E. E.	23830
Kosch, J.	23826
Kries, Theo.	23826
Krussel, A. P.	23834
Lowe, Luther	23828
Manning, J. E.	23834
Mather, N. E.	23837
Mayer, A. V.	23830
Mellon, Chas.	23839
Michael, M. A.	23830
Mohrman, Henry	23828
Nelson, W. F.	23834
Northdurft, R. J.	23834
Provine, Malina	23832
Puhl, W.	23841
Putman, F. W.	23828
Reynolds, J. E.	23834
Scherbenske, G. G.	23829
Schwein, Gus.	23839
Smith, Mel.	23834
Smith, W. W.	23838
Southard, Chas.	23828
Spaty, Rose	23828
Spencer, J. M.	23839
Tatum, Ralph	23834
Vanderwerter, L.	23841
Voss, Jacob	23826
Weir, W. H.	23835
Wilttrout, Mrs. R.	23841
Wisoh, Henry	23831
Woods, John	23828
York, B. L.	23836
Young, Harold	23841
Young, T. A.	23837

Eggs:

Salina Poultry Co.	23923
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Feed:

Overholt, A., & Co.	23898
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Feed—Continued.

	N. J. no.
alfalfa leaf meal:	
Urbana Mills Co.	23913
bone and meat scrap:	
Norton & Co.	23951
cottonseed cake and meal:	
Interstate Feed Co.	23845
Rule Cotton Oil Mill	23845
Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co.	23845
Stamford Cotton Oil Mill	23845
meal:	
Blanton Co.	23863
Helena Cotton Oil Mill	23863
dairy:	
Hespenheide & Thompson	23884
Hespenheide, F. A.	23884
Thompson, J. F.	23884
meat scrap:	
Bryant, A. H.	23871
Bryant's, Herbert, Son	23871
tankage:	
Wuichet Fertilizer Co.	23852

Fish:

gaffelbiter:	
Hanson Fish Products Co.	23911
Joannes Bros. Co.	23911
salmon, canned:	
Alaska Year Round Canned Co.	23865
Bierhaus, E., & Sons	23851
Buelow, C. F.	23851
Cotter, R. E., Co.	23881
Demmert, C. W.	23850, 23851
Demmert, Emma	23850, 23851
Demmert Packing Co.	23850, 23851
Fishermen's Packing Corporation	23881, 23886
Gosse, F. A., Co.	23881, 23886
Lange, H. F., Co.	23851
McGovern, & McGovern	23869
New England Fish Co.	23868
Oceanic Sales Co.	23881
Plee-Zing, Inc.	23881
Red & White Corp'n.	23881
Shepard Point Packing Co.	23867
Simonds, George W., Corporation	23881
Standard Packing Co.	23867, 23869
Superior Packing Co.	23881
sardines, canned:	
California Packing Corporation	23894
Wass & Stinson Canning Co.	23912
tuna, canned:	
French Sardine Co., Inc.	23940
Murphy Brokerage Co.	23891
West Gate Sea Products Co.	23891
flakes, canned:	
Halfhill Co., Ltd.	23915
Halfhill Packing Corporation, Inc.	23915
Gaffelbiter. See Fish.	
Ginger. See Spices.	
Greens, turnip, canned:	
Pomona Products Co.	23930
Honey:	
Preserves & Honey, Inc.	23949
Huckleberries, canned:	
Comly Flanigen Co.	23899
Embassy Grocery Corporation	23899
Lorch Bros.	23899
Pettit, Ivans.	23899
See also Blueberries.	
Jam:	
Arnold, Harry	23842 ✓
Coggeshall, W. D., Co.	23844 ✓
Darlington Wholesale Grocery Co.	23844 ✓
Goldmeyer, Max	23842 ✓
Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc.	23842 ✓
Greenwich Preserving Co.	23842 ✓
Jelly:	
Musselman, C. H., Co.	23904 ✓
Macaroni. See Alimentary paste.	

¹ Contains a decision of the court.

Mayonnaise :	N. J. no.	Shellfish :	N. J. no.
Baumer, A. A.-----	23853	shrimp :	
Baumer's Food Products Co.-----	23853	Aunt Nellie's Farm Kitchen	23041
Meat scrap. <i>See</i> Feed.		Inc.-----	23858
Oil, olive :		Fisher Sea Food Co.-----	23044
Fagus Importing & Exporting		Lake Oyster & Fish Co.-----	23944
Co.-----	23906	Lipscomb Bros.-----	23941
Fair Oaks Fruit Co.-----	23910	Mays, L. C., Co.-----	23942
Mercantile Importing Co.-----	23906	Pitre, H. J.-----	23939
Rome Importing Co.-----	23889	Robinson Canning Co., Inc.-----	
Russo, A., & Co.-----	23855	Sirup, cane and maple :	
Russo, Nunzio.-----	23855	Giroux Co., Inc.-----	23920
Tagus Importing & Export-		Nichols, Austin, & Co., Inc.-----	23920
ing Co.-----	23906	Spaghetti. <i>See</i> Alimentary paste.	
Uddo-Taormina Corporation.-----	23882	Spices :	
Venice Importing Co.-----	23892	ginger :	
salad :		Hudson Tea & Spice Co.-----	23847
Buonocore, V., Inc.-----	23905	Manischewitz Co.-----	23847
Cosmopolitan Oil Products		paprika :	
Co.-----	23943	Hudson Tea & Spice Co.-----	23847
Esposito, Pietro, & Bro.-----	23903	pepper, black :	
La Gloriosa Packing Co.-----	23903	Hudson Tea & Spice Co.-----	23847
Uddo-Taormina Corporation.-----	23882	Hudson Tea Co.-----	23847
Valentino Salad Oil Co.-----	23860	Spinach, canned :	
Orange juice. <i>See</i> Beverages and		Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co.-----	23931
beverage bases.		Strawberries, frozen :	
Paprika. <i>See</i> Spices.		Dulaney, John H., & Son.-----	23933
Peanut butter :		Tankage. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Holsum Products, Inc.-----	23914	Toffee. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Shepatin & Snyder.-----	23914	Tomato catsup :	
Pears, canned :		Brown, J. S., Mercantile Co.-----	23897
Economy Wholesale Grocers.-----	23866	puree :	
Washington Cannors Coopera-		Uddo-Taormina Corpora-	
tive.-----	23866	tion.-----	23916
Pepper. <i>See</i> Spices.		sauce :	
Potatoes :		Uddo-Taormina Corpora-	
Morrison, J. H.-----	23887	tion.-----	23917
Preserves :		Tomatoes, canned :	
Arnold, Harry.-----	23842	Glorioso, Angelo.-----	23919
Goldmeyer, Max.-----	23842	Hazlehurst Canning Co.-----	23907
Goldmeyer & Arnold, Inc.-----	23842	Johnson Canning Co.-----	23890
Greenwich Preserving Co.-----	23842	Mississippi Canning Co.-----	23919
Prunes, canned :		Paxton & Gallagher Co.-----	23878
Washington Cannors Coopera-		Shaver, H. A., Inc.-----	23907
tive.-----	23866	Utah Canning Co.-----	23878
Raspberries, canned :		Vegetables, mixed ; canned :	
Comstock, S. E., Canning Co.-----	23918	Bursley, G. E., & Co.-----	23895
Guckenheim, E., Bakers Sup-		Rockfield Canning Co.-----	23895
ply Co.-----	23918	Vinegar :	
Hunt Bros. Packing Co.-----	23864	Buckley, M. D.-----	23843
Lawrence Packing Co.-----	23918	Cochran, H. L.-----	23879
Rice :		Harrisburg Grocery Co.-----	23843
Arkansas Rice Co., Inc.-----	23854	Lee, J. W.-----	23879
polish :		Martin, W. E.-----	23879
Walton Rice Mill, Inc.-----	23846	Mathes, W. E., Vinegar Co.-----	23843
Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.		Sunny South Products Co.-----	23879
Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.			

¹ Contains instructions to the jury.² Contains a decision of the court.

